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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

Brigadier General Joseph Taylor, a younger brother of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor, died in Washington city on Wednesday. General Taylor entered the service of the United States as Third-lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Infantry in 1815, and acted in the subsistence department for most of the time thereafter until 1829, when he was appointed a captain. He was promoted Major of Subsistence in 1838 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1851, and on the death of Brevet Major General George Gibson, late Commissary General of Subsistence, he succeeded that officer with the rank of Colonel. Under the act of February 9, 1863, providing for the addition of a Brigadier General to the Subsistence Department, Colonel Taylor was selected for that purpose.

A correspondent states that the archives of the State of Louisiana had been found buried in the earth near Baton Rouge, and a portion has arrived in New Orleans.

A rebel order has been issued at Richmond prohibiting the burning of cotton. It is to be seized and used to procure clothing for soldiers and munitions of war.

The Washington *Star* learns that the total interest upon the public debt, including the seventy-five million loan now under negotiation, and the four hundred bill, not yet passed by Congress, will not exceed $85,600,000 in gold.

There is abundant and superabundant means for the payment of the public debt (interest) during the year; probably an excess of from twenty-five millions to thirty millions in gold per year.

The revenue for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, it is now ascertained, will amount to $210,000,000, which includes custom duties, which are all paid in gold, internal revenue receipts, and miscellaneous receipts, which last item this year amounts to the very large sum of $200,000,000.

The receipts of customs were for—

1st quarter of fiscal year	$22,000,000 and upward	
2d	" "	..... $ 21,000,000
3d	" "	27,000,000
4th	" "	not yet ascertained—probably..... 25,000,000

Making a total of nearly $100,000,000 in gold collected from customs this year.

A remarkable case came up before Judge Leonard in the Supreme Court chambers, yesterday. A lawyer, named Jared S. Torrence, it appears, sues a Miss Mary Fleming, to recover $1,000 for services rendered in rescuing her from a private lunatic asylum in Baltimore, where she was confined, as the plaintiff alleges, by her brother, for the purpose of getting control of her property. The counsel for Miss Fleming moved to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the defendant was not a responsible party, and that the suit should have been instituted against the Court who was the committee appointed by the Court to take charge of her person and property. The motion to set aside the summons and complaint was granted on these technical grounds.

The action of Congress during the last two days dispels the hope of an adjournment this week. The Loan and Tariff bills will probably be reported out of the Senate to-morrow, but there remains in the House a vast amount of business, which must necessarily be permitted to discussion before it can be finally acted upon by the Senate, and will defer an adjournment until next week—perhaps later. Hopes entertained that the Direct Tax Bill will get through the Senate to-morrow, and relieve that body of a fruitful source of oratory. Mr. Doolittle's amendment, rendering commissioners of the Court Martial and severe punishment for offences, relieves the measure from its objectionable feature, and will doubtless secure its passage by the Senate, but the bill has a formidable ity of its being acted upon by the House this session.

STATE LIBRARY REPORT.—We have just received a copy of the State Librarian's report for 1863. During the year quite a large number of laws and miscellaneous books and records have been added to the Library. It is gratifying to learn from the Librarian's report that he did not confine his purchases to books of a solid or standard character, so that all the tomes will not become musty on their shelves. We find among the additions the classical works of Bulwer, such as "Eugene Aram," "Devereux," "The Disowned," &c.; of Charles Lever—"Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton," "Knight of Gwynne," &c.; of Mrs. Henry Wood—"Verner's Pride," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," "The Castle's Heir," &c.; besides a number of other highly entertaining novels. These last-mentioned works have another merit—they are of foreign authorship, and the American "yellow covers," do not mar the collection of these standard works by their presence.

"Veteran Observer" on the Situation.

"Veteran Observer," in the New York *Times* gives his opinion at length on the military situation, from which we make the following quotation:

It is plain that if, in marching on Richmond, Grant could not in the first place destroy the use of railways and bridges leading from Richmond to the Potomac, he could not leave Lee's front (when that became necessary, as it was in passing the James,) without leaving Lee at liberty, not merely to *rapidly*, but to *safely*, cross the Potomac. If Lee was a daring and great commander, that was not safe. He must, then, advance in such a way as to destroy the communications from Richmond to Fredericksburg and Royal. This he has done; so it became necessary, if possible, to destroy the Central Road. This has been done partially, we hope wholly, by General Sheridan. It was necessary also, for Grant to compel Lee to go to and east of Richmond, in order, if possible, to confine him *at* Richmond, instead of retreating on the Roanoke, when he ought to have done it. When this was done, and a demonstration made on the north side, all was done there which could be of any use, except on the contingency that Richmond could be carried by assault, which did not seem probable. Grant, then, must pass to the south of the James in order *to complete the practical circumvallation* of the rebel capital, for on the east it was circumvallated by tidewater, held by us; on the north by the broken country, which it is shattered forces without almost certain destruction; and there it remained nothing to complete the circumvallation, but to cross the James river and lie across the Richmond and Petersburg roads. Then the investment of Richmond is complete. This, however, was a dangerous operation. Lee could not really prevent it, but he might have embarrassed us, and caused great loss. This enterprise has been safely accomplished, and we are driven to believe one of two things—either that Lee's army has been so much reduced as to be incapable of fighting a battle, or, that Lee was really surprised, and deluded by Grant's movements. The former is most probable. I cannot believe that Lee could possibly be indifferent to the magnitude and importance of Grant's crossing James River. No doubt his army has met with immense losses, and it may be he was really, for a time, deceived; but Grant's subsequent movements on the north side were such as to induce a belief that there the real attack must be made.

Crop Prospect in Minnesota.

The *Pioneer* and *Democrat* of the 24th says: From letters and personal inquiries of citizens from various sections of the State, we have pretty accurate information of the drouth. The two southern tiers of counties have been in a great measure exempted from its influence, and it is thought they will produce this year fair average crops. The effects of the drouth have not yet been felt very severely below the center of the third tier of counties, or south of Faribault. But a northern portion of the State, save in the timber and on the very low lands, is in a deplorable condition, and the farmers have become nearly discouraged. In some sections it is feared that sufficient will not be raised for family consumption. Few expect to have anything to spare.

In many places there is no prospect that any crops will be raised, and the farmers have gone to digging ginseng to provide means of support. Some of the meadows and prairies have the appearance of late fall, and it is a serious question with some farmers whether they will not have to dispose of their cattle from inability to provide fodder to winter them. Within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," which goes back to 1837, nothing the severity of the present drouth has ever before been experienced. A gentleman just returned from an extended tour west and northwest of St. Paul, informs us that the beds of large lakes were found entirely dry, baked in the sun and cracking open, and covered with large numbers of dead fish. We do not understand that this is the case in the counties, or that all the varieties of crops have suffered equally. Some of the towns, and perhaps counties, will produce enough for home consumption, and may have some to spare for their less fortunate neighbors; but we know of no locality in the northern part of the State where there is the slightest prospect of raising anything for exportation.

The copious rain of Sunday will help the vegetable and root crops, and may start the corn, but for the smaller grains it came too late.

INDIANA.

CORN AND WHEAT.—The Attica, Indiana, *Ledger*, says: "The late rains are apropos to the corn crop in this region, which is doing finely. The harvest of wheat, just at hand, is all that could be expected—in some places very good, while in others there are complaints of rust. A friend of ours, lately in conversation with a man from the far west, who had been to the Baltimore Convention, said that he had remarked that he seen a better quality of wheat, and more of it, from Fort Wayne to this place, than in all his travels."

THE BOSTON *Herald*, by far the ablest and most popular Democratic paper in New England—counting its subscribers by hundreds where others have but their tens—comes out for Lincoln and Johnson. This is a political event of much importance.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Late Military Intelligence.

Gentlemen of observation and truthfulness, just from the Army of the Potomac, express themselves highly pleased and satisfied with the condition and prospect of affairs in Southern Virginia, and state that our troops are in fine spirits. They confirm the statements already given of Gen. Grant's confidence in the result of the campaign. A letter from a distinguished naval officer states two or three interesting facts that will gratify our readers. In the first place, he asserts that having seen the Army of the Potomac under all its commanders, he has never seen it so full of confidence, so cheerful, so determined, so efficient, in short, in every material and moral respect, as it is now; in the second place, he says that intercepted rebel letters now in possession of our military authorities, confess that in the battles of the Wilderness Lee was so completely whipped that he could not afterwards get his men to take the offensive in any of the engagements; and thirdly, he assures his correspondent that if he is disposed to be doubtful or gloomy as to the result of operations before Richmond, he may at once dismiss his fears, for it is is all "going on well and right." The situation is full of encouragement, and a few days will develope certain movements of General Grant, now in progress, that will cause a thrill of joy to run through the entire loyal North.

The latest army correspondence states that both our and the rebel forces are busily engaged at Petersburg erecting new and strengthening old batteries, while occasional skirmishing and artillery firing is still going on. Rebel tents are pitched in full view of our most advanced position, supposed to belong to Hill's and Longstreet's corps. Lee is operating on our left, while Beauregard holds the town. Gen. Hancock has resumed command of the Second Corps. The rebels are reported to have been reinforced by four or five thousand troops, who were added to those already in the front.

General Foster's position on the James, above Aiken's landing, is attracting the serious attention of the rebels. A large rebel force confronts him, and they are increasing on the line of the New Market road, under command of General Ransom. Gen. Foster still maintains his position, and the rebels will find it a difficult task to dislodge him.

Generals Wilson and Kautz, with their cavalry, are reported on another raid, making a detour by Nottaway, thence across to Petersburg and Weldon railroad, and also to the Lynchburg road.

The damage done by our cavalry in Southern Virginia has been great, and what follows may be taken as an evidence of what has been and is being done South and North-west of the James. To aid in cutting off the resources of Richmond, Butler has sent out from Suffolk raiding parties in every direction, with orders to seize all the horses in Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Va., and Gates county, N. C. to prevent the harvesting of crops. One raiding party brought 300 head into Suffolk, and another captured a rebel signal officer. In Prince George county Grant's army has stripped the country everywhere within reach. Crops of wheat, corn and oats have been destroyed, and gardens destroyed. Thus the operations of the war are wearing out the resources of southern Virginia and leaving it a hopeless waste. It was this process which finally exhausted Virginia impracticable for Lee's army, and compelled him to abandon all north of the Rapidan river. It is difficult to perceive how Lee can maintain his large army in Richmond if the country is thus exhausted and desolate.

By the arrival of the steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, from Bermuda Hundred, on Tuesday, we have the following interesting items: Gen. Butler is strongly entrenched, and the enemy can have no hope of dislodging him unless they bring such a powerful force of all arms as would dangerously weaken other points of their line. The utmost confidence prevails throughout the entire army. Rebel deserters, many of them officers of the rank of lieutenant —continue to come in, and they universally report more or less demoralization and disaffection not only among the ranks of the rebels, but among many officers. One of the field officers of the South Carolina cavalry, who came in Sunday night reports that Lee has sent two brigades of cavalry, among them the First South Carolina cavalry, to Western Virginia, to act against our forces there. This deserter understood that infantry force was sent in the same direction. The rebel General Pickett is reported to be ill with the typhoid fever, and his recovery doubtful. Another deserter states that an order was issued from headquarters a few days ago, stating that the Yankees had fought with characteristic gallantry and a disregard of the usages of warfare in all civilized nations, placed a number of helpless prisoners in conspicuous places in Charleston Harbor, exposed to the fire of our batteries, in order to prevent (as rebels) from keeping the vandals away from Charleston; while at the same time they, (the Federals) are murdering the inhabitants of Atchinlich city and city. This was intended, the deserter says, to operate upon the South Carolinians in Lee's army, as appeals were made to them to avenge their friends.

The guerrillas along the Ohio river continue very troublesome, and are moving their scene of operations from between Louisville and Henderson lower down. In the neighborhood of the latter place they remain very troublesome, Hendersonn county literally swarms with guerrillas, who are committing the greatest outrages, and there is no longer any safety to business or property in that section of Kentucky. The guerrillas extend as far south as Shelbyville, and have been driven, and as low down as the lower end of Union county. We have already stated that the steamer John T. McCombs was fired into on Saturday at Uniontown, a number of shots were fired into the boat, the greater portion of which passed through her cabin and upper works. Capt. George Goens, commander of the boat, was severely wounded in the left shoulder by a musket ball. The Arcola passed up shortly after the McCombs was fired into, but she saw no guerrillas at any point. The Magenta, Capt. Ford's new steamer was fired into on Tuesday morning at Weston, a short distance below Caseyville. Over two hundred shots were fired at the Magenta, fifteen of which took effect, but fortunately no one was injured. At the same place and on the same morning the Mercury, having on board the Seventh Ohio Infantry, was fired into. Two men of the regiment were wounded—one severely. The Henderson packets are now running only as far as Evansville, as the guerrillas are so troublesome at Henderson that they are not allowed to land at that place. The guerrillas appear to be moving down the Ohio river, but what their intentions are no one appears to know.

French View of the Monroe Doctrine.

PARIS, 16, 1864.

The Paris papers published yesterday morning the correspondence exchanged between Hon. Mr. Dayton and Mr. Seward, in April and May last, on the subject of the resolution on Mexican affairs passed by the United States Congress. Considerable surprise was at first excited by reading the language addressed by Mr. Dayton to the Marquis de Lavalette, and yesterday the Paris *Pays* published a letter from Mr. Dayton, in which he says: "Do you bring us peace or war?" was the somewhat abrupt and startling question with which Mr. Dayton formally inaugurated his meeting the Minister of the French Foreign Secretary. Now, I will venture to affirm, on my own personal knowledge and observation, after no short experience of the people of the United States, and their feelings towards Africa, that such is by no means the language which *they* would approve of France holding to the United States with respect to Mexico and the Mexican expedition. Why, it is notorious that the whole affair in Mexico was from the very first and still is obnoxious to the French nation—almost as obnoxious to them as Mr. Seward boldly and justly declares it to be to the American people. The French people have only just consented to bear with and put up with the odious Mexican business because it was put down to the score of the Emperor Napoleon, with respect to which the slightest indiscretion would have led inevitably to his own downfall and destruction.

The French Emperor has gone forward in the Mexican business, because he knew that the American Government was not, for the present, in a condition to interfere with him. The policy was certainly not generous, but it seemed safe, and it was not very honorable, and so the French nation only grumbled and looked on and murmured against the expenditure of blood and treasure in distant and profitless expeditions. But when the time comes, as it will, for America to act as well as speak her mind, she will find the task more easy perhaps than she supposes, for she will have to deal, not with French national opinions, but only with Imperial idealism.

Trouble in Missouri.

The district of Central Missouri bids fair to become the scene of the first outbreak of hostilities on a large scale in the State, evidences of this having been shown in the dispatches sent you descriptive of affairs there under Brigadier General E. B. Brown. The latest news from his district is, that Shelby is at Salem, Ark., at the head of between three thousand and four thousand men, ready to strike either Rolla or Springfield.

That Missouri will be the scene of bloodshed this summer there is no manner of doubt, not even if General Grant should burst the gates of the rebel capital, and plant the national flag on its battlements. This is another proof of the necessity of either placing under General Rosecrans a fighting army, or transferring him where he can once more thrash Price and his tatterdemalions. It would be too humiliating for the gallant soldier, either where he was driven; too humiliating to allow him any advantage over a General who won such a prestige at Corinth, where he repulsed with terrible slaughter the rebel army under that command, four to one; and as it would seem consonant with the eternal fitness of things for Rosecrans to finish that he began so well on that field, the public generally here that the opportunity may be given him, with better advantages surrounding it.

Gen. Burbridge has decided not to give up the horses recaptured from Morgan, and now in government possession, to any but loyal owners. Those who make claims for horses must establish their loyalty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tax-Bill in Operation To-Day.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCONISTS

THE HOUSE ON ITS PRIVILEGES.

Notice to Banking Associations.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Tax Bill in Operation.

The Tax bill will be laid before the President to-night, and will be immediately signed, so that it may go into effect to-morrow. Manufacturers of cigars and tobacco and snuff will bear in mind that they are required to make an inventory of their stock to-morrow.

House Originates Revenue Bills.

The House, considering the action of the Senate, in adding to the enrollment bill the amendment imposing an additional tax upon incomes, an infringement of the Constitutional provision conferring the power to originate revenue bills exclusively to the House, and being jealous of its privilege, sent the bill back to the Senate without action.

Important to Banking Associations.

The Compiroller of Currency has decided that every banking association organized under the new National Currency law, whose certificate of authority to commence banking bears date prior to July 1st, must, under the 34th section, make a report; on the first Monday in July, whether such association has or has not commenced business up to to-day, which is the end of the fiscal year. Three hundred and sixty-eight National Banks have been organized with a capital amounting in the aggregate to nearly seventy millions. The circulating notes already issued amount to thirty-one millions and nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

Agricultural Department Buildings.

The Senate finds money so plenty in the Treasury that it took but half an hour to put through a bill this evening appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to erect buildings for the Department of Agriculture. The saving clause "when the President may direct" was inserted on Mr. McDougall's motion. The vote was as follows: Yeas—Brown, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Doolittle, Harlan, Hendricks, Lane, of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsay, Richardson, Riddell, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Vanwinkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson —21. Nays—Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Howe, Morton, Pomeroy and Trumbull—8.

The Tariff Bill a Law.

The Tariff bill was signed and sent to the President at nine and a-half o'clock this evening. It goes into effect to-morrow.

The Enrollment Bill in the House.

The House spent the evening mainly upon the bill amendatory of the enrollment law, which passed the Senate last evening, as exclusively reported in this correspondence.

Mr. Lebbond, of Ohio, made a flaming peace copperhead speech. There was a spicy and pungent passage between Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Harding, of Kentucky, in which Dawes schorchingly rebuked the Kentucky politicians of secesh proclivities, who assume to judge the old flag to be a mere emblem to kill the bill by tabling it was lost by 48 to 57. No action was taken upon it, however, and it will come up as unfinished business to-morrow. The indications are that no bill can pass the House which does not allow the loyal States to recruit in rebel States.

Grant's Total Loss in Campaign

REBEL STATEMENT OF THEIR LOSS

Richmond Railroads all Destroyed.

FOREIGN LOAN OF $100,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The *Commercial* states, editorially, on good authority, that our total loss in Grant's 30 days' campaign, exclusive of cavalry and Hunter's column, will not exceed 52,000. The total loss since crossing the James river will not exceed 7,500. Only 4,000 wounded remained at headquarters on the 27th.

As to the rebel losses the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th gave a list of 11,439 wounded sent from Lee's army and 8,304 from Beauregard's command. This did not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and other points. According to their own accounts they have lost up to the siege of Petersburg 28 general officers and 1,700 prisoners now in our hands.

The *Commercial* also states that Jay Cooke & Co. states that Mr. Chase has made preliminary arrangements for the negotiation of a foreign loan of $100,000,000, through the house of Hope & Co., Amsterdm. Also that he will negotiation with foreign banks for a considerable loan.

The *Herald's* Special Washington dispatch says the report that our cavalry destroyed all railroads leading to Richmond is confirmed. It is reported that Butler's guns cover the Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

Execution of Court Martial Sentences.

Power Conferred on Commanding Generals.

FRANK BLAIR'S CASE AGAIN.

Power of Commanding Generals in Field.

The Senate passed the House bill, with amendments, this evening, providing that hereafter commanding Generals in the field, or commanders of department, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences of courts-martial against guerrilla marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and for violation of the laws and customs of war, as well as sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters, and murderers, without reference to the War Office or the President. The term guerrilla marauders shall not apply to persons in the regular military service of the enemy.

The Case of Frank Blair.

The Senate to-day adopted unanimously the resolution from the Judiciary Committee on Frank Blair's case, declaring that when an officer has resigned, and sending that when an officer has resigned, he cannot resume his place until he has been again re-nominated and re-confirmed.

STRINGENCY MONEY MARKET

Speculation the Cause.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The *Express* money article says: The money market has been stringent to-day, with an active demand. Rate of call loans, seven per cent. At the Stock Exchange very high rates were paid, ranging from 1½@2 per cent for ten days. The tightness of the money market has been caused by a combination of circumstances. There was a large drain at first of currency to purchase wool in the interior, while the produce speculations have also absorbed a large amount of capital. The payments on account of the loan have also taken a good deal of money, which has not yet entirely found its way back to this point. It seems to be the general opinion that the worst is over, and that before long we shall have returning ease. Gold is firmer, and closed at 257.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TAX BILL.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT ACT.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says the conferences on the Pacific Railroad will be able to agree. The Finance Committee of both house doubt if any new supplementary tax bill could pass at this late day. The Committee decided to-day to strike out the sixty days' notice in the enrollment, and if adhered to it will defeat the measure, as the House will not agree.

NEW RAILROAD FROM BALTIMORE TO THE GREAT WEST.—The Baltimore *American* is informed that Mayor Chapman, accompanied by W. W. Taylor, civil engineer, of that city, has started upon a reconnoissance of the country lying between Hagerstown and Cumberland, for the purpose of selecting the best route for the construction of a coal and traffic road. They purpose making a thorough exploration of this part of Maryland, after which Mr. Taylor has been engaged by the great coal mining interests of the Cumberland to make an instrumental survey, which, we are informed, will be done at the earliest possible period. If, as is thought by those conversant with this section, a very desirable route can be obtained, it is stated as an assurance for the certainty of its construction, the project has been adopted by such men as Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, ex-Mayor Updyke, Messrs. Aspinwall, Cunard, and many others of New York, of the same known ability, energy and public spirit. These gentlemen purpose sparing no means to develop the great wealth of our immense coal fields.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

LITTLE FIRING ON TUESDAY.

General Sheridan's Loss Only 393.

Colonel Covode Mortally Wounded.

Col. Percy Wyndham Under Arrest.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Your correspondent with Grant's army forwards the following:

CITY POINT, June 28, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Less firing occurred to-day along the front than on any previous day since the battles of week before last. The loss in the cavalry corps on the march from the White House was only 393, killed, wounded and missing, all in Gregg's Division. Among the wounded are Col. Covode, 4th Pa., mortally; Col. Smith, 1st Me., thigh, flesh wound, and Col. Hury, missing, and Adjutant of 6th Ohio cavalry wounded.

The notorious Col. Percy Windham was arrested this morning and will be sent to Washington in charge of Maj. Watts, 3d Pa. cavalry, consigned to the Adjutant-General for disobedience of an order forbidding his return to this army.

Resignation of Secretary Chase.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIM AND THE PRESIDENT.

Resignation of Ass't Treasurer Cisco.

PROBABLE RETENTION OF MR. CHASE.

An Arrangement now in Progress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June, 30.

The public was taken by surprise to-day by the announcement that Secretary Chase had resigned, and was equally surprised to learn that Ex-Governor David Tod, of Ohio, had been nominated to the vacancy. The Senate is now in executive session.

Second Dispatch.

The resignation of Secretary Chase, and its acceptance by the President, was due solely to a difference concerning the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cisco as Assistant Treasurer at New York, the Secretary insisting upon the appointment of Assistant Treasurer Spinner, and the President refusing to make the appointment. At the time Governor Tod's nomination was sent in Secretary Chase was at the Finance Committee's room of the Senate, conferring with the Committee about his proposed supplementary tax bill, and it was evident that he was taken somewhat by surprise by the announcement that his resignation had been accepted. Mr. Chase had meanwhile induced Mr. Cisco to withdraw his resignation.

Gov. Tod's nomination was immediately referred to the Finance Committee, who went directly to the President's house and had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, the details of which have not transpired beyond the fact that the members expressed the deepest regret that an affair of such vast moment should be predicated by either the President or the Secretary upon the grounds which were found to exist. It is believed that the result of the interview will be to delay any immediate change in the head of the Treasury Department, if not to so arrange the matter that no further action need be had apart from that. It is not at all probable that Gov. Tod will be confirmed, the opinion prevailing among Senators that he is wholly unfit for the position. Both Ohio Senators are against him.

By Associated Press.

The Senate was still in executive session at three o'clock on Mr. Tod's nomination. It is reported a special committee has been appointed to wait on President to learn all the facts in the case. Much excitement exists.

The report was not generally believed that Mr. Chase resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and this incredulity was strengthened by the fact that he was this morning in consultation with the Finance Committee of both Houses of Congress, and with Gen. Fessenden, of his intimate personal friends on the Committee of Ways and Means, positively asserted to the contrary. It was earnestly declared that the Secretary would have lost up to the siege of Petersburg 28 general officers and 1,700 prisoners now in our hands.

The *Commercial* also states that Jay Cook & Co. states that Mr. Chase has made preliminary arrangements for the negotiation of a foreign loan of $100,000,000, through the house of Hope & Co., Amsterdm. Also that he will negotiation with foreign banks for a considerable loan.

The *Herald's* Special Washington dispatch says the report that our cavalry destroyed all railroads leading to Richmond is confirmed. It is reported that Butler's guns cover the Richmond and Petersburg railroad.

THE CANADA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

EIGHTY-SEVEN BODIES RECOVERED

MONTREAL, June 30.

The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the railroad accident at St. Hilgar is eighty-seven, and the number wounded ninety. The emigrants were by the ship Wilson from Bremen, and appear to be Poles, Danes, Swedes, Prussians, Austrians, Bohemians, and a few Italians. They were going to Wisconsin, most of them to meet friends settled in that region.

Wit and Wisdom.

Patience is but lying to, and riding out the gale.

Cupid's arrows are not shot to much advantage from a bow-leg.

He who amends his faults puts himself under God's protection.

He can never speak well who knows not when to hold his peace.

He who hath servants hath enemies that he cannot well be without.

There have been many religions, but there is only one code of morals.

There is always the need for a man to go higher, if he has the capacity to do it.

If some people's consciences are not clear, it isn't for the want of straining.

A military definition of a kiss would be a report at headquarters.

In the game of mortality the last trick is the sexton's. He plays a *spade*.

A man who casts statues may be said to be the *founder* of an iron race.

If you cannnot please without being false to yourself, you had better displease.

People wish to be saved from the consequences of their vices, but not from their vices.

He is the happy man, not whom other men think happy, but who thinks himself to be so.

Yankee Notions says the language an Arabian child speaks before it cuts teeth is gum-Arabic. Unquestionably.

To prove or to doubt the existence of God is to prove or to doubt the existence of existence.

The strongest man feels the influence of woman's gentlest thoughts, as the mightiest oak quivers in the softest breeze.

Whoever is honorable and candid, honest and courteous, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

Why is it difficult to keep a blacksmith in custody? Because he can generally make a successful *bolt*.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1864.

HOUSE.—Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the Senate bill, which passed, regulating the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, the House took up and passed the Senate bill to aid in the construction of an inter-colonial telegraph, with an amendment providing it shall not be lawful for the owners or officers of the said telegraph line to make any contract either directly or through any intervening party or parties for the transmission of dispatches of the news papers or newspaper associations upon terms different from those open to the enjoyment of all other newspapers or newspaper associations.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill assimilating the rank of officers in the navy.

The bill heretofore reported for the construction of a new railroad between New York and Washington, was recommitted to the select Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD made a report from the Select Committee heretofore appointed, on motion of Mr. Brooks, to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate bill to facilitate trade on the Red River of the North was passed.

The amendatory enrollment bill was returned from the Senate with amendments.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the amendment assessing a special tax on incomes to pay bounties contravenes the clause in the Constitution of the United States relative to originating means for the support of the Government, and is an infringement upon the prerogative of the House, and that the bill be returned to the Senate with the resolution.

The Senate bill to establish a bureau for freedmen's affairs was referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the Naval Pension Funds.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the efficiency of the Navy. It repeals the clause in the enrollment act for transferring soldiers to the Navy and giving sailors the same bounty as soldiers.

The House took up the Senate bill establishing the salaries of Postmasters and passed it.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LEBLOND, of Ohio, made a proviso, that no levy of troops be made by the President except by volunteering, until an effort shall have been made to restore harmony among the States, and by the appointment of commissioners by the President for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and until such proposition has been rejected by the Confederate Government.

The House rejected Mr. LEBLOND'S amendment, which received 31 yeas and 89 nays. Without further action on the bill, the House, at 10:30, adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of twenty-six Polish gentlemen praying that the United States take measures to prevent the surrender of some of their countrymen as Russian subjects. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate went into executive session at 11:30 o'clock, and continued in secret session till 8:30 o'clock, P. M. Before the doors were opened, and the bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents was received from the House, with the proviso that it shall be unlawful to contract with newspaper associations for the transmission of dispatches over the lines different from those open to all other newspapers. This was concurred in, whereupon Mr. Hale moved a re-consideration, remarking that the New York Associated Press, by reason of their superior facilities for business, had very properly employed the privilege to contract at reduced rates, and was an association of a liberal character, as it furnished dispatches to all newspapers that applied, and had accomplished useful and important service.

Mr. CONNESS opposed a reconsideration and explained that there was such an association as the Associated Press, and that he was one paper at Sacramento and two at San Francisco, and that they had chosen to make themselves a close corporation, allowing no other papers to receive their dispatches. That they had made a contract with the New York Associated Press, all their news gathered on this side of the continent, making the dispatches, between Omaha and [illegible] about four hundred words, and another journal had offered five dollars bonus for the privilege of using the dispatches a few hours in advance, and was refused, simply to the detriment and inconvenience of the public. The motion to reconsider was rejected.

A communication was received from the Executive relative to the understanding of soldiers enlisted in existing regiments that they enlisted for the general defence, on an understanding distinctly given by the recruiting officer, and concurred in, as alleged, by the mustering in officers.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the Senate insist on its disagreement to the House amendment to pension act, and ask for a conference. Carried.

Mr. TRUMBULL obtained leave to take up the joint resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary on the Blair case, and it was adopted.

The Senate took a recess at five o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—The bill under discussion before recess to amend the act providing for the payment of bounties and for exemption rights, was passed. Simply private bills were considered and passed.

Mr. CHANDLER'S motion to take up the bill to regulate and equalize among the several States, was lost by a vote of 19 to 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ ASSEMBLY.—JOHN SMITLEY, of the Borough of Tompenscreville, will be a candidate for re-election to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. jy1tc

BOARDING can be had at a very genteel private boarding house, well located. Apply immediately at 67 Grant street. jy1:2t

A FEW DAYS LONGER.—Corns, Bunions, and Diseased Nails, cured by a process peculiar to Dr. Spinney, without pain, or the use of knife or cutting. The following instances are selected from a host of others, freely given by gentlemen upon whom he has operated during his visit to this city. Office 20 Fifth street, corner Market alley.

Mr. Eli Young says: "Dr. Rendall most successfully cured a corn which I had suffered with for years. The cure is effectual, and I consider I made an excellent investment. Eli Young."

Mr. Thomas Gallagher writes: "Dr. Rendall some ago removed a most painful corn from under one of my toe nails. The operation was perfectly successful. By his treatment I was relieved of pain at once, with equal success, for which I had undergone several unsuccessful operations at the hands of other professed Chiropodists."

Office No. 20 Fifth street a few days longer. jy1:2t

TURNIP SEEDS.—We desire to remind dealers in seeds of the near approach of the season for sowing Turnip and Ruta Baga. We shall be able to offer a large supply of all the approved varieties, and, as the crop secured, early, grain the produce of Bloomsdale. We have not, and shall not have an ounce of imported seed. Our Turnip seed circular, with particulars of interest to all dealers in seeds, will be mailed to all who apply. DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth st., Philada. jy1:6t

WANTED—

A Blast Engine, or a Blast Cylinder,

From 12 to 20 inches in diameter.

Apply at

jy1et NO. 11 WOOD STREET.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$1,607,000 00
Real Estate	50,000 00
Goldand Silver Coin	211,187 00
United States certificates 6 ₰ cent	1,250,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	225,000 00
Due by other Banks	184,469 33
Checks, Notes of other Banks,	34,529 23
United States Legal Tender Notes	660,709 00
	$4,280,369 01
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Notes in Circulation	1,887,821 00
Deposits	985,287 20
Due to other Banks	39,571 38
Contingent Fund and Earnings	367,688 23
	$4,280,369 01

jy1:1t

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, JULY 5TH,

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE,

at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market street,

of

SHAWLS,	SILKS,
CLOAKS,	GRENADINES,
LAWNS,	ORGANDIES,
CHINTZES,	JACONETS,
PARASOLS,	SUM UMBRELLAS,

and all kinds of Summer

DRESS GOODS,

many of these will be offered cheaper than Prints.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE SOLD.

jy1

EMBROIDERIES—A very large assortmen Cheap at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street.

jy1

HEAD NETS—All Styles of Silk, Bead and Invisible at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street.

jy1

WHITE GOODS—A full line at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street.

jy1

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street.

jy1

GLOVES—all kinds—at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street.

jy1

NOTIONS—A Complete Stock at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street.

jy1

EVERYTHING in

TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS,

BONNETS AND HATS,

SKIRTS, HOSIERY, CORSETS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

jy 3440 77 & 79 Market street.

City Intelligence.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The commencement exercises of this popular institution of learning, located on Hancock street below Penn, took place in Christ's M. E. church on Wednesday evening before a large and appreci

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street,) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

TAMES K. MOORHEAD.

STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

al Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

How Shall Recruits be Raised?

This is an important question and must soon be solved. Wisdom dictates that we should be ready for the necessities of the case as soon as it occurs. Prompt, vigorous action upon the part of the whole people is sternly demanded. It is the bounden duty of the administration to keep our armies up to the full standard, that all depletions by battle, sickness and other causes be made up. Whilst the South has exhausted its arms-bearing population, it is still in our power to re-enforce our armies largely, and herein is one of our most decided advantages over the rebels. They cannot replace their losses. We have steadily advocated the popularization of all future calls for troops, for in that way only can the hearts of the people be fully touched. The conscription system will ever be harsh and distasteful to the masses, and compulsory service is at best questionable. For this reason we have opposed the repeal of the money commutation clause.

Whatever may be the final action of Congress upon the subject we of course submit. It is highly probable that the bill which passed the House on Tuesday, will also pass the Senate and become the law under which the next call for troops will be made. It is the least objectionable propositon that has yet been made, although we would rather the commutation clause should not be repealed. It provides that the President may call for troops for a period not less than one year, to whom will be paid a bounty proportioned to the term they shall be requiredto serve—$200 for one year, $300 for two years and $400 for three years. With these inducements we are satisfied a sufficient number of men can be raised, if the people will bestir themselves and offer a handsome local bounty in addition. Men of means must contribute of their wealth for this purpose. They have been unusually successful in their business operations during the war than they ever were before. Many of them, however, are not liable to perform military service, but they should bear more of the burden of the war than they have borne heretofore. They should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the recent circular of Provost Marshal General Fry, establishing the regulations for the acceptance of recruits on behalf of persons not liable to military duty. By this means they can be represented in the field by persons who, if drafted, might not have the means of procuring substitutes and who, therefore, would be benefited by liberal bounties. The new plan, if properly and promptly acted upon by those who are able to do so, will add very materially to our effective forces, and reduce, if not altogether supply the number which may be asked for by the next call. A movement of this kind need not interfere with the efforts of those liable to draft to raise the quotas assessed upon their respective districts in the ordinary way of voluntary enlistments. In fact the two methods would materially stimulate and strengthen each other.

We notice that a very novel plan for recruiting has been established in the Broadway Tabernacle Church New York. *Last* Sunday morning, in a sermon on "Manliness," the pastor, Dr. Thompson, appealed to the congregation to exemplify that virtue, by standing up manfully in aid of our Commanding General. He urged that they should have men enough to supply the wastes of the campaign, and to follow up promptly its successes; and proposed that those of his congregation who are exempt from the draft should at once send representatives into the field. He suggested twenty men as a reasonable quota for the church to send. In the evening the matter was revived, and so popular did it become at once that $6,000 were subscribed. Appropriate committees were designated to attend to the matter, and the prospect is that the suggestions of Dr. Thompson will be more than realized. This is worthy of imitation everywhere. It will produce the very best results—the ranks of our veteran armies will be supplied with new fresh, earnest material, and our success made sure.

All these plans, and such others as experience may suggest, should be embraced immediately by our citizens. To be recreant to duty now would be highly criminal. The dead heroes of a hundred battle-fields, the sick and wounded in the hospitals, the hard-marched and hard-fought but indomitable veterans in the trenches, the butcheries of Fort Pillow and Plymouth, the anguish of widows and orphans made desolate by the war, our sacrifices, past and present, and all that we esteem worthy of protection and perpetuation, appeal to us for prompt, earnest, determined and loyal action.

The Business of the Hour.

To keep the army efficient and prevent the families of the absent from suffering ought, says the N. Y. *Post*, to be the sole business of the whole country for the next ninety days. Those who remain at home and do business should give their surplus earnings to the support of soldiers' families. In the country every farmer should see that some soldiers' wife and children gets food from him; in the city no citizen should sleep till he has pledged himself to give a weekly sum directly to the family of an absent soldier. Many are already doing this, and have done it for many months past. But it is now the duty of every man who remains at home; it is the only condition on which he can honorably stay at home. Bread and soldiers are what we need now—but for a short space of time—in order to restore peace. The great time of trial has come, and if the men who stay at home do their duty the armies can be kept full without distress to families, and the war can be ended without delay.

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—Everything happening among the French has a delightful air of mystery, so that even a calamity not unfrequently is made to have some pleasant features. Nobody in the world likes so much of an incident as a professional writer for the French press. The Emperor fell to the water lately, when rowing at Fontainebleau, but unluckily, a legal restraint on publishing "false news" deprived the world of the story which otherwise would have been of the most charming manner. What sident comes by way of Cork, that on the 15th of June ut and received an from a boat that said that "dark presumption is time His Majesty ed his clothes.

EN. GRANT, in opposition to the views of miral LEE, ordered the channel of the James e obstructed, thus making sure his base was tected against raids by rebel iron-clads. By way, we see that the correspondent of the *ald* calls Admiral LEE "an old sea dog" the writer consult the Naval Register, and will find that the Admiral's sea life has not n a protracted one, and mostly in sight of

he London *Times* and other British journals ke sympathies express serious doubts as to result of Grant's campaign in Virginia. *London Star*, on the contrary, thinks that latest news from America indicates the ultimate ph of the Union arms.

The War Must Stop.

Democratic sentiment is moulding to this form, and will soon be openly proclaimed. The next step will be the adoption of the plan dictated by the Richmond *Examiner* to procure the defeat of GRANT's armies, the depreciation of our currency, and the paralyzing of all our efforts. This is a plain statement of the case as it now stands, and is supported by the course of the leading Democratic journals of the country. Every measure of the Administration is bitterly denounced; the raising of troops under every call is openly discouraged upon the plea that the war is being carried on for no other purpose than the freeing of the negroes; the rebellion is sympathized in; traitors are popularized because of their treason, and the people are appealed to to rise in opposition to the Government in case it attempts the punishment of traitors. The latest evidence upon this subject is furnished by the proceedings of the recent Kentucky State Convention. The resolutions recommend "an immediate armistice, and a national convention for the adjustment of our difficulties." The intention of this can only be to throw our military operations into confusion with a view to advancing the interests of the rebellion. The rebels have time and again indignantly refused to enter into any convention with us, except on the basis of a final separation, declaring that if a blank sheet of paper were tendered them upon which to write their own terms, they would spurn it. Over and over again have Northern peace demagogues been snubbed by their "erring brethren," but to no purpose—they will not be taught by experience.

The Kentucky resolutions further say:

"The party in power have deluded the people into the granting of men and money to their unrestricted control, for the pretended purpose of preserving the Government, which they have used, and are still using, for the base end of overthrowing State institutions, and advancing their party interest, and establishing themselves in permanent and despotic power."

Here we have an appeal to the people to grant neither men nor money to the government to aid in suppressing the rebellion. If this appeal is listened to and obeyed, the war must inevitably stop—the very purpose that the Democrats have in view. With this end gained what follows will be dictated by the rebels and their Democratic allies.

It is true that Democrats some times say that they desire the suppression of the rebellion; but this is merely lip service. At the same time they denounce every measure, discourage every effort of the Administration, and openly declare their sympathy with those of their leaders whom they know to be in collusion with the rebels. Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, in a letter of thanks to Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, for assistance rendered during MORGAN's recent raid, says: "The appearance of VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio simultaneously with MORGAN's raid into Kentucky, fully confirms the matter made known to me through Gen. LINDSEY, by you." It is impossible for any loyal man to have a particle of sympathy with VALLANDIGHAM.

The most observable feature of the Democratic policy is the failure to suggest measures more just, feasible and efficient for the suppression of the rebellion, than those of Mr. LINCOLN's which they so bitterly denounce. Were they really sincere in their professed desire to see the destruction of treason and the dispersion of its hosts, they would hesitate in the denunciation of Mr. LINCOLN unless they were able to indicate what course it would be better for him to adopt. The rebellion is a positive fact, and it can only be conquered by positive, determined means—negatives cannot accomplish the purpose.

Whatever may be said of Mr. LINCOLN's measures, the fact that they are the best the necessities of the war have suggested is clearly vindicated. It is easy to state a denial, but very difficult at times to support it. A man in a storm at sea will not cast away his plank unless he has a surer and safer means of succor within reach. But Democrats, like SAMPSON, desire to throw down the pillars which support the structure, that perfect ruin may follow.

A Confederate Account of the Battle of the Wilderness.

The London *Herald* has a correspondent in the Confederate army, who may fairly be said to throw into the shade the most glowing Copperhead army correspondents of the Copperhead press. We have before us one of his letters, dated "Field of the battle of the Ny, May 8, 1864," which altogether surpasses anything in Homer, Achilles, Ajax, Agamemnon, Tydides, Patroclus, and the multitudinous Grecian heroes of the Iliad, who prepared themselves to relish their dinners, by sending their hundred or two shades of distinguished Trojans apiece, to the infernal regions, and were regarded as very respectable butchers in their day, but they were mere nobodies, compared with these noble and more accomplished and terrific slaughterers. Lee, and his Generals—Ewell, Hill, Pegram, Heth, Wilcox, Longstreet, McGowan, Kershaw and a dozen others. When we remember that each of these officials inspired his troops to prodigies of valor, that the forces of each killed several times over all the Federal troops opposed to them, and chased the survivors seven miles, upon an average, taking the greater portion of them prisoners, we must confess that the correspondent of the *Herald* puts the matter in a moderate way, when he says that "the losses of Grant in the battle of the Wilderness cannot have been less than thirty thousand men."

One of the most remarkable features of this battle was the terrific character of the Federal fire, and the merely temporary effect it had on the Confederate troops. The bold defiance of the latter were frequently almost annihilated by the overwhelming numbers hurled down upon them by the Federal commander, yet the victim assures the readers of the *Herald* that "the losses of the Confederates in killed, wounded and missing, do not exceed, for the two days, six thousand."

As a sample of the unadorned truthfulness which pervades this five-column letter, we give the following incident, which is in no way more remarkable than a dozen of the others, but is better adapted for quotation, by reason of the conciseness with which it is narrated:

"The terribleness of the Federal musketry at this moment was such that the bark from a section of the trunk utterly to shreds, it actually cut down a white oak tree having a diameter of eighteen inches." Of course nobody will presume to doubt the accuracy of this statement; but it is a little surprising that under such a fire from an army which was certainly not exhausted by its alleged loss of thirty thousand men, the relative loss in killed, wounded and missing should not have exceeded six thousand men. We should suppose that, at the very worst, correspondents of the British press, the rebels might easily run up the Confederate loan, so that it would command a handsome premium.

President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 16th instant, formally notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican governments by military governments existent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico is assumed through the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive to which the Convention alludes as being as the state o facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EUROPE IN CHINA.—While we are entirely absorbed in our own domestic strife, an immense change is silently but swiftly going on in the relations of Europe with the mightiest and most mysterious empire of Asia. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says the future of our own Pacific possessions is too intimately bound up with China and Japan to make this change a matter of indifference to us; and yet it is difficult to see what other part we can at present take in it but that of spectators. The alliance of England and France with the Imperial Government of China is rapidly and quietly telling upon the strength of the great Tae-Ping rebellion; and the officers of her European allies are said to be aiding it quietly assuming a control over the Chinese mind and an ascendancy in Chinese affairs, which, once secured, will not be easily abandoned. The Franco-Chinese forces, commanded by a French naval officer, D'Aiguebelle, have just captured, after a six months' siege, the important city of Hong-Kiu, which gives them complete command of the rebel base of operations on the Tche-Kiang, and will drive the rebel forces back into a region less favorable to their cause and less adapted to their operations. The fall of Kang-Cho opens the way to the siege of Nankin, and the Rear Admiral Jaures in command of the French fleet, has gone to Pekin to concert a simultaneous attack upon this great city by the Imperial Chinese troops and their formidable allies. Meanwhile, the English are establishing race-courses and volunteer parades at the Mantchoo capital, and a company is forming in London and Paris to secure concessions from the Chinese Government for a railway between Pekin and the Pacific. The inter-continental telegraph lines being once fairly laid and at work, as with our help or without it they are certain at no distant day to be, we shall begin to comprehend the importance to ourselves of this strange and new remote revolution, which has been going on almost unnoticed in the heat and passion of our great civil war.

Private letters from London by the last packet, from parties in positions enabling them to speak intelligently on the subject, say that the grand combination the Derbyites are forming for the overthrow of the Palmerston-Russell Ministry, on the Danish question will a be failure. "Noses" have been counted, and the result is such as to allay apprehensions on the part of Lord Palmerston and his friends. Hence, should a "motion of censure" be brought forward it will be defeated.

In the Rear of Richmond.

The authenticated reports of our cavalry achievements, taken in connection with the ascertained results of HUNTER's movements, give to the grand campaign against Richmond a most hopeful aspect. The most certain way to besiege a city or a fortress is to isolate it by cutting off its communications. This done, the period of defense will be no longer than the supplies on hand will last. This is the principle on which GRANT is now conducting the campaign against Richmond. The expedition under WILSON and KAUTZ, having for its object the destruction of the Danville outlet, having been successful, the roads running from Richmond can no longer be depended on as reliable means by which LEE can obtain supplies. He may do something towards repairing some of them, but the same force that did the mischief once can and probably will do it again. To guard these roads, and especially the Danville road, at all the points liable to be struck, will necessitate a diversion of a force which LEE cannot spare with safety. Thus he is beginning to feel the weight of the blows which GRANT has fought himself into a position to deal. By keeping up his flank movement, he has kept LEE in Richmond and placed himself in a position to cut his communications. The rebel General, unless he can spare men enough to hold securely his communications and Richmond at the same time, or is provided with supplies that make him independent of his communications, will be compelled either to retreat or assume the offensive. To fight LEE out of his intrenchments has been GRANT's constant wish. The rebel General has adroitly avoided a fight only when he could avail himself of his works.

It is an ascertained fact, that the campaign has greatly reduced LEE's force; GRANT's army, on the other hand, is larger now than at any previous moment. He is, moreover, in his intrenchments, where LEE, even if he were stronger than he is, would hardly venture to attack him.

To the unprofessional eye the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the situation are apparent. They show how worse than foolish it is to indulge in doubts and become impatient, because entire success does not attend every minor undertaking. What may seem days of inactivity will probably prove to be days of activity leading to important results. This has proved to be the case during the last week. What has been accomplished during that time has brought the siege close to the gates of Richmond, and in a form that can be beset with stocks. The means employed are not less certain than a shower of shot and shell rained continually on the doomed city.

Personal.

Mrs. Kendall, the wife of the venerable Amos Kendall, died at "Kendall Green," near Washington, on Saturday.

Mrs. President Lincoln is still at the Tremont House, Boston.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 24th contains the following:—"General Archer, one of the rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island for a long time, was brought over yesterday, on the way to Washington and the front somewhere. The report is that he is to take his place under rebel fire, as it is said the rebel general has been placing some of our officers recently at Charleston."

Rev. Samuel Laird, of Philadelphia, has been elected pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster.

Gen. Sturgis, whose name has figured so conspicuously in the papers recently, was born and reared in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Major General D. C. Buell has taken up his summer residence at Bedford Springs, in this State.

For several years Gen. Crocker has been laboring under a painful throat disease, but has nevertheless continued faithfully in the service, and takes part in all the campaigns of the the West and Southwest since the commencement of the war. Since January last his complaint has resumed a more serious character, and, it being a matter of life and death, he offered his resignation. Instead, however, of accepting this, the administration has wisely seen fit to keep him in the service, and has offered him the appointment of military Governor of Arizona.

Brigadier General Charles G. Harker, reported mortally wounded in Georgia, is a native of New Jersey, and a Captain of the 15th regular infantry.

Surgeon Robert K. Smith, United States volunteers, has been relieved from the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

An ocean telegraph, with a capital of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been started in England, on a new plan. This company proposes "to provide and anchor ships near the ordinary track of vessels, such ships to serve as electric telegraph and signal stations in communication with existing systems in Europe and America, and to act as floating beacons for navigation." The ships are to be fitted up complete as telegraphic stations, and are to be provided with steam launches, and tenders, capable of acting as tugs, are also to be at hand, with a view to render assistance to disabled and derelict vessels. The first stations selected are to Valentia, upon an average, taking the greater portion of them prisoners, we must confess that the correspondent of the *Herald* puts the matter in a moderate way, when he says that "the losses of Grant in the battle of the Wilderness cannot have been less than thirty thousand men."

General Intelligence.

The Northern Central Railway shops in York are still closed, the company refusing to accede to the demand of the workmen for higher wages, and the latter continuing to hold out. Some have obtained permanent employment in this city and elsewhere, while others have temporarily turned into harvesters and haymakers, such hands being in demand at high prices. Most of the train hands and laborers on the same road, who recently struck for an increase in wages, have resumed work at the former prices.

Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet were sued in a French court by French traders, who owned a cargo of cotton which was burned by the rebels after it had passed to the merchants. The plaintiffs were defeated with costs.

Forged bonds of the rebel loan had been forwarded from New York, it is said, and sold in London to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. They were resold to Holland at an advance.

Specimens of petroleum have been obtained from coal oil wells at Canon city, Colorado territory, which are said to be nearly as white as the oil taken from our Pennsylvania wells. The productiveness of the works is not precisely stated, but it is believed that enough oil will be got from the vicinity of Canon city to supply the entire territory.

There is a tree near the present quarters of Sherman's army, called the "fatal tree." Eight men were shot, one after another, as soon as they advanced to the fatal tree to take a secure position behind its huge trunk. Seven men were shot, when a board was placed there with the word "Dangerous" chalked upon it. The rebels shot the gable-board into fragments, and a sergeant unsuspectingly took his place behind the tree. In less than five minutes two minnie balls pierced the sergeant's body, and he fell the eighth martyr beneath the shadow of the tree of death.

An army letter from Petersburg says that during the fight on Friday one of our boys, either becoming short of ammunition or in the hurry of the engagement, fired the ramrod of his musket. On the subsequent capture of the works two rebels were found dead and completely transfixed with the shaft.

Sow Buckwheat.

It is now time to prepare for sowing buckwheat. It will not be too late till the middle of July north of us, and in this latitude it may be sown some days later.

We urge all who have spare ground to put in this crop. Lately will come off soon enough, and some wheat stubble can be plowed in time for it.

The reason for an unusual amount of buckwheat are:

"1. Wheat will be short throughout the West and Northwest. We did think there would be two-thirds of a average crop; but the drouth in Minnesota, Wisconsin and some portions of Iowa and Illinois has been so severe and the ravages of the insect in other localities have been so great that if half the usual yield shall be obtained it will fully meet our present expectation. Therefore sow buckwheat.

"2. Wheat will probably be $2 25 to $2 60 per bushel by next December, and of course buckwheat will be largely profitable.

"3. The prospect now is, that there will not be an unusual yield of corn this season; indeed unless copious rains shall soon visit about the half of the West in which the drouth prevails, this crop will be short."

Sow buckwheat! It will enter largely into the home consumption of breadstuffs during the Winter, provided a supply shall be furnished. Don't stand back appalled at $2 or $3 per day for labor, or $4 or $5 per bushel and pass, but be exact the occasion heroically, and not only save all your harvest, and give your growing crops good culture, but put in the buckwheat largely. Its harvest will come at a time when you will be nowise pressed for help or money.

And finally on this subject, and to conclude the whole matter briefly, we say, SOW BUCKWHEAT!!

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred near Montreal on Wednesday morning. An emigrant train, consisting of eleven cars, went over the Beloid bridge of St. Hillaire, with three hundred and fifty-four German emigrants on board. Within a few hours after the accident, thirty-four bodies had been recovered, and between thirty and forty persons taken out, who were more or less badly injured. One car had not been reached to allow the dead to be taken out. The engineer went down with his engine, but escaped with slight injuries. A dreadful responsibility appears to rest on this man for violating the standing order to stop before going on the bridge. Only two living persons were rescued from this car. The depth of water where the accident happened was about ten feet. The conductor was killed, and the fireman is also supposed to have shared his fate. St. Hillaire is nineteen miles from Montreal.

CAMPAIGNING IN GEORGIA.

RAIN, MUD AND OTHER MISERIES.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* draws the following picture of campaigning in Georgia:

For two weeks together, as the clock runs, the rain has fallen upon this army more or less generally more—in quantities about as great as could descend through the thick trees, and it will scarcely be disputable at present, that matters are generally very moist. The extent to which such a state of affairs is productive of inconvenience and downright nuisance, every one who has not actually experienced it, will utterly fail to appreciate. To those who are permitted to live quiet in camp, the mud is robbed of much of its terror; but to an army correspondent, who must be agog in all weathers, unless he is content with one undoubted fact and a half per month out of which to make a semi-weekly letter of unquestionable veracity and reliability, it is a grave vexation. Let the reader look for a moment into a camp on a rainy day and note what presents itself. Look just a minute at the teamsters' camp in the evening after a day's march, when the wagons are parking for the night. It is convenient for those of open woods the train of one corps, forming a line seven miles long, and composed of about six hundred and fifty wagons, will be massed with as much regularity as possible. In one part of the woods three or four hundred wagons have already disposed themselves in order, and the six mule teams are tied round a tree or elsewhere, while each of the mule or team divides his spare time between kicking the remaining five and braying his own variations of the "Star Spangled Banner." In one place a teamster, in attempting to "carry" one of his animals to water and lead the remainder, is hustled by his unruly caravan under an overhanging limb and suddenly deposited in the mire; in another place, one is gathering savory oak boughs, a part of which he spreads before the team to lengthen their pinched rations, and with another part spreads for himself a couch. A part of the wagons have not yet come up and are still in the middle of the tortuous road, which, in a profound slough at the bottom of a valley, they are laboring through the mud, which is nearly hub deep, when one of the animals, weak from long starvation, or vice, and the driver, after a nominal effort to restore him to his feet, cuts him out of his harness and drives over him if he can. When ten wagons have passed over the place the road ruts is half submerged, and soon disappears entirely. If any part of the army swears it is the teamsters, and if any part is exempt from it, it is the camps of the soldiers everything is discomfort. The tired and bedraggled soldier is often willing to satisfy his hunger with a hard cracker and a slice of raw meat, rather than lose any hours from sleep to kindle a fire. Others are determined to be comfortable at all hazards, and set about it with much ingenuity. One gets his fire built, and then he makes a bed of the supposed high prices, went to Wall street to sell. They found that only two brokers were disposed to operate in the precious metal at the rates quoted, and these only in small lots, buying gold in small amounts at 210, and selling it at 216. What was the price of gold at that establishment? Our travelers announced that it was 216 bid, and 217 asked. "Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars," "They would have to see the head of the house." They were accordingly shown into a private room. Informed of the state of the case, the head of the house admitted that he was paying 210, but could not pay it for that amount. He would, however, make a call on his friends, and would certainly be below 200 to-morrow," and, in fact, this good natured tradesman preferred, rather than buy the gold, to recommend his customers to go to the Stock Board and get it even went to the other broker. He was also buying at 210, and selling at 216, and was as little the anxious to buy a large sum at his own price as his rival seemed to be. He "knew that gold would be below 200 to-morrow." Well, if it was to fall, the two gentlemen would like to sell now on the best terms they could get. "Why, he didn't know. He would prefer not to buy it all." As there was no third broker for the gentlemen to be commended to, they were merely bowed out, and left Wall street somewhat enlightened as to what was not the price of gold.

A more unnecessary excitement than that which has succeeded the passage of this bill can scarcely be conceived, hence it follows that it must be short lived. While we have no favored gold legislation, we believe that Congress honestly thought that there were good reasons for the passage of the Gold bill, and we are satisfied that it will not be frightened by the demand of any committee, or committees, into any concessions from what it conceives to be its full duty in the premises. There is no doubt that the Gold bill was intended as a public benefit. If necessary, let it be so modified as to insure that result—but concede nothing more—at least not until the bill shall have been fairly tried, and its merits and demerits have become self-evident. We may add that it has come to our knowledge that a gentleman yesterday offered to sell $100,000 in gold, and could get no bid at over 200 per cent—and we believe the majority were under that figure. It is evident that 210 to 220@230 have been paid only for little dribbets.

The Dunkard Oil Region.

Greene County, in the neighborhood of Dunkard Creek, gives promise of becoming one of greatest oil producing districts in this latitude. The editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger* recently spent several days in the Dunkard Oil Region, and furnishes some interesting facts relative thereto. He says; In general appearance and characteristics, that portion of the country bears very close resemblance to the Venango region, and we are confident will ultimately prove as productive of oil. The rough and rugged hills, the coal deposits, and indeed every surface indication fortifies us in this impression. But four wells have as yet been sunk any considerable distance, and all of them have yielded oil. One of them, belonging to a company in which our bachelor friend, Cephas Wiley, Esq., is one of the principal stockholders, is now pumping from 50 to 70 barrels per day, and it is the opinion of persons familiar with oil operations that with proper energy and management, and continual pumping, it would yield 100 barrels per day. As it is, however, barrels being hard to obtain, and the tank being small, Mr. Wylie has frequently to suspend pumping for hours at a time; so that but a proximate guess can be made as to the actual yield of the well in twenty-four hours. In a short time, however, the facilities for pumping and barreling will be greatly improved and the full capacity of the well ascertained.

The country above the Maple farm for several miles we regard as equally as desirable and promising for oil operations as below,—indeed, we regard it as better. It is as yet wholly undeveloped, however, though a great number of valuable leases have been taken, and companies organized to open it up. An eastern company, we understand, has lately purchased the Kussart farm, above and nearly adjoining the Maple farm, and will soon commence boring. They have certainly obtained the best farm on the creek for oil purposes, and one of the largest. The bottom land on it, we judge, contains not less than sixty acres, and borders a full mile on the creek. In addition to this, the company, we are told, has a number of other very valuable lands. A little time, we opine, will demonstrate the fact that Greene county is as rich in oil as Venango, while we are much nearer Pittsburgh and the other great markets for petroleum.

The bill which originated in the House for the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration, passed the Senate on Monday last with amendments. These amendments will be acted on in the House at once, and the bill become a law.

This is a great step in the right direction. This very alarm manifested in the approach of the enormous exodus of the working classes to our country should be the best evidence of the importance of that exodus to us.

City Intelligence.

Needed Improvements.

If once the popular mind could conceive of the idea of public improvements—even on the smallest scale, and confined to the category of necessaries—divested of parliamentary formulæ, and unconnected with the idea of burdensome taxation, their more extensive introduction in public places—at least in some of the less expensive—would be loudly demanded.

There is a constant necessity for little jobs of work about the city, arising both from the ordinary wear and tear of property, and from the exigencies caused by the continued and rapid growth of the city, requiring in the aggregate no considerable outlay, but which, if performed, would tend wonderfully toward the convenience and dispatch of business and the comfort of citizens. Yet that the work of keeping in repair and working order, the public streets and buildings has always been grossly neglected by the authorities, may be seen in almost any locality.

As among these items of improvement, we might note the prompt removal of putrifying substances from the streets, and the punishment of persons offending against the ordinances prohibiting such deposits in the highway—causing the street crossings to be kept properly clean and passable—restoring dilapidated sidewalks and removing incumbrances thereon preventing the accumulation of stagnant and offensive water in the gutters—affixing street names to the numerous corners, where, if they ever existed, they have been torn down—and numbering all buildings desirable to be properly and legibly numbered. The subject of this ordinary care of the public streets, is a duty on the part of the people on the part of the authorities, and produces endless annoyances. We have mentioned but a few of the many reforms needed, but numerous others readily suggest themselves. The latter would be dividended among many officials, and would not overburden the industry of any one of them.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from June 26th to June 29th, 1864:

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Pericarditis	1	Scarlet Fever	1
Injuries	1	Still Born	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Congestion of brain	1
Pyæmia	2	Convulsions	1
		Consumption	2
		Intemperance	1
		Asphyxia	2
		Debility—Infantile	1
		Drowning	1
		Diphtheria	1
		Variola	1
		Meningitis	1
		Whooping Cough	1
		Hydrocephalus	1
		Diarrhea	1

Of the Above there were:

Under 1 year	15	From 30 to 40	6
From 1 to 2	0	From 40 to 50	3
From 2 to 5	2	From 50 to 60	0
From 5 to 10	1	From 60 to 70	0
From 10 to 15	2	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 20	0	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	4	From 90 to 100	0
Males	18	White	27
Females	7	Colored	2
		Total	29

Telegraph School.—It is astonishing to see how rapidly and skillfully this institution operates in giving instruction. The most skilful operators in the country have graduated at it. Persons desiring to learn the business can be accommodated by calling at the School Rooms, No. 67 Fourth street, third story. The school is now open for pupils, and those wishing to learn had better commence early, as the demand for operators cannot now be supplied.

Excursion Tickets.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion tickets to all persons attending the convention on Wednesday, the 6th of July, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure an acknowledgment of God, &c. This arrangement applies to all intermediate stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Certificates may be had of the officers of the Convention.

Resignation and Appointment.—Mr. G. D. McGrew, for a long time past cashier of the Merchants bank of this city, has resigned. Mr. Metz, made an excellent officer, as all who have had business relations with him will testify. Mr. John G. Martin succeeds Mr. McGrew, and is a gentleman well qualified for the position.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Additional Local on First Page.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to Get Out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.

IT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without question, the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

☞ Sample Wringer sent, express paid on the receipt of $10.

Energetic agents can make from three to ten dollars per day.

Nos. 1, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 17 Piatt street, New York, and Akron, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent,
No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust:

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one:

That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and cheap:

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order:

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split:

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out:

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes:

That cog-wheels on a Wringer are not essential:

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named.

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made:

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the public of what we have before said we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it to us.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that from all the Wringers I have used, I can extract more moisture from clothes with the Putnam Wringer than any other. It runs easy, and will not injure the most delicate fabric. I have used it on all kinds of clothes, from the finest muslin to the coarsest blanket, and it has given entire satisfaction. I have used it for over two years, and it is now in as good order as when I first purchased it. I cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman street, New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HORACE GREELEY.
Jes30

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHOCK & ANDRIESSEN, was dissolved May 30th, 1864, by mutual consent. Simon Schock having purchased the interest of Frederick Andriessen, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail Liquor Trade.

SIMON SCHOCK,
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.

Recommendation.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Schock & Andriessen to Simon Schock, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers, and the public in general.

FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31—6t-ltaw.

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets, Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. Je21

CHICKERING.

Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons

PIANOS.

Just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
Je21 81 Wood street.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12ly

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

myl8

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR WINE AND

A Philosophical View of Birds.

Perhaps the most striking portion of Mr. Marsh's able and interesting book on Man and Nature, which is just published, says the Boston *Advertiser*, is that which relates to the character and habits of wild birds, regarded as important elements in the view he takes of geography, whether we consider their immediate or their incidental influence. They affect vegetation directly by sowing seeds and by consuming them; they affect it indirectly by destroying insects injurious, or, in some cases, beneficial to vegetable life. Hence, he says, when we kill a seed-sowing bird, we check the dissemination of a plant; when we kill a bird which digests the seed it swallows, we promote the increase of a vegetable. The power of flight and the restless habits of the bird enables it to transport heavy seeds to far greater distances than they could be carried by the wind. A swift winged bird may drop cherry stones a thousand miles from the tree they grewon; a hawk, in tearing a pigeon, may scatter from its crop the still fresh rice it had swallowed at a distance of ten degrees of latitude, and thus the occurrence of isolated plants in situations where their presence cannot otherwise well be explained, is easily accounted for. The author states as a fact that pigeons were shot near Albany, a few years ago, with green rice in their crops, which it was thought must have been growing, a very few hours before, at a distance of seven or eight hundred miles.

Mr. Marsh alludes to the popular error in regard to the injury done to the crops by wild birds, and states the fact to be that very many of them really feed mainly on insects, and resort to the wheat-fields not for the sake of the grain, but for the eggs, larvae and fly of the multiplied tribes of insect life which are so destructive to the harvests, and insists on the probability that even the species which consume more or less grain, generally make amends, by destroying insects, whose ravages would has e been still more injurious; and he alludes to the curious experience of Professor Treadwell, who found that a half-grown American robin in confinement ate, in one day, sixty-eight earth-worms, weighing together nearly once and a half as much as the bird himself, and another had previously starved on a daily allowance of eight or ten worms, of about twenty per cent. of his own weight.

The author unconsciously confirms the philosophy of Mr. Longiellow's charming poem, and states as the result of careful observation, that the destruction of wild birds has been followed by a great multiplication of noxious insects, and, on the other hand, that these latter have been much reduced in numbers by the protection and increase of the birds that devour them—a fact which the poet states with equal precision:—

> The Summer came and all the birds were dead;
> The days were like hot coals; the very ground
> Was burned to ashes; in the orchards fed
> Myriads of caterpillars, and around
> These cultivated fields and garden beds
> Hosts of devouring insects crawled, and found
> No foe to check their march, till they had made
> The land a desert without leaf or shade.

In this connection we may remark that the Poet's Tale in the Wayside Inn seems to be founded upon the actual occurrence, as the following extract from Michelet's *L'Oiseau* clearly shows:

"The stingy farmer—an epithet justly and feelingly bestowed by Virgil. Avaricious, blind, indeed, who proscribes the birds—those destroyers of insects, those defenders of his harvest. Not a grain for the creature which, during the rains of winter, hunts the future insect, finds out the nests of the larvæ, examines, turns over every leaf, and destroys, every day, thousands of incipient caterpillars. But sacks of corn for the mature insect, whole fields for the grasshoppers, which the bird would have made war upon. With eyes fixed upon his furrow, upon the present moment only, without seeing and without foreseeing, blind to the great harmony which is never broken with impunity, he has everywhere demanded of approved laws for the extermination of that necessary ally of his toil—the insectivorous bird. And the insect has well avenged the birds. It has become necessary to revoke in haste the proscription. In the Isle of Bourbon, for instance, a price was set on the head of the martin; it disappeared and the grasshopper took possession of the island, devouring, withering, scorching with its biting drought all that they did not consume. In North America it has been the same with the starling, the protecter of Indian corn. Even the sparrow, which really does attack grain, but which protects it still more, the pitiless, the outlaw, loaded with abuse and smitten with curses—it has been found in Hungary that they were likely to perish without him, that he alone could sustain the single war against the beetles and the thousand winged enemies that swarm in the lowlands; they have revoked the decree of banishment, recalled in haste this valiant militia, which, though deficient in discipline, is nevertheless the salvation of the country."

A single pair of sparrows, according to Michelet, carries to the nest four thousand three hundred caterpillars or coleoptera in a week. In reference to this Mr. Marsh quotes from the *Record*, an English religious newspaper, the following statement communicated to a country paper by a person who signs himself "A real friend to the farmer."

"Crawley Sparrow Club.—The annual dinner took place at the George Inn on Wednesday last. The first prize was awarded to Mr. I. Redford Worth, having destroyed within the last year 1467. Mr. Heayman took the second with 1448 destroyed. Mr. Stone, third, with 982 killed. Total destroyed, 3,944. Old birds, 8,603; young ditto, 722; eggs, 2,550."

This trio of valiant fowlers, says Mr. Marsh, and their less fortunate—or rather less fortunate, but not, therefore, less guilty—associates, have rescued by their prowess, it may be, a score of pecks of grain from being devoured by the voracious sparrow, but every one of the twelve thousand hatched and unhatched birds, thus sacrificed to puerile vanity and ignorant prejudice, would have saved his bushel of wheat by preying upon insects that destroy the grain. Mr. Redman, Mr. Heayman and Mr. Stone ought to contribute the value of the bread they have wasted to the fund for the benefit of the Lancashire weavers; and it is to be hoped that the next Byron will satirize the sparrowcide as severely as the first did the prince of anglers, Walton, in the two lines:

> 'The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb in his gullet
> Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it.'"

The Paris Race-Course.

Paris was lately all absorbed in the prize contest over the race-course, whereat the English competitor was beaten. The prize consisted of 100,000 francs, given half by the city of Paris, and half by the railway companies, to be run for by horses of every nation. As the entries are always very numerous, amounting this year to about 120, the total value of the stocks is raised to 155,000 francs, to which is added a very handsome silver vase of large size, given by the Emperor. This splendid prize was run for last year for the first time, and was won by the English. The French turf bore the defeat with great good humor, and took it almost as a matter of course. Still the emulation was very great, and there was evidently a lurking desire this year to retrieve the national honor. Although so many horses had been originally entered, five only appeared on the card as ready to start when the day arrived. These were Blair-Athol, the winner of the English Derby, and the sole champion of the English turf; and five, French horses, Bacchus, Fille de l'Air, who had won both the French Oaks and the English Oaks; Bois-Roussel, who had won the French Derby, and lastly, Vermouth.

Great was the excitement when the eventful day, Sunday, the 5th of June, arrived. All Paris was in motion towards the Bois de Boulogne, where the race course, called the Champs, is situated. The crowd was prodigious, and nothing could exceed the splendor and beauty of the equipages, and the toilettes of the ladies who occupied them. Not less must have been from 150,000 to 200,000 persons on the field. The Emperor and Empress arrived, with numerous and splendid suites, and took their places in the imperial tribune, which fronts the winning post. At this moment the spectacle was really sublime. The weather was glorious. The race course was verdant with its smooth green sward, while, all around the Bois de Boulogne, in its early summer foliage, and the tree-covered heights of Saint Cloud, Meudon, Bellevue, and the Fortress of Mont Valerien, formed an amphitheatre of unsurpassed loveliness. At 4 o'clock, Fille de l'Air, Count de Lagrange's horse, appeared on the course, with the jockey in the saddle, and was greeted with cheers. Soon after came Blair-Athal, the English champion, who had only arrived in Paris at three o'clock the previous day, but looked in splendid condition after his journey, his chestnut coat glowing like satin under the bright sunshine. When all the horses had appeared, they took their preliminary canter before the race, and then were walked in procession past the imperial stand and along the whole length of the Tribunes, crowded with elegantly dressed ladies. As the horses approached the starting post, the feeling of excitement and anxiety became so intense as to produce almost a dead silence. At last there was a cry—They are off! and every eye was strained to watch the struggle. Vermouth went to the front at once, and assumed the lead, while the two favorites, Blair-Athol and Fille de l'Air, remained last, side by side. Soon, however, they went up and took the second and third places. But Vermouth still held on gallantly, maintained his lead in spite of whip and spur applied to his adversaries, and passed the winning post two lengths ahead, amidst such a scene of excitement as can never before, perhaps, witnessed on a race course. People of all ranks mingled together and literally shrieked and screamed, rather than cheered. I thought the owner of the winning horse, M. Delamarre, would have been torn to pieces by the congratulations of his friends and the public, as they kissed, and hugged, and embraced, and shook hands with him on every side He was immediately ordered to the Imperial presence to receive the prize of the race, while multitudes assembled in front of the Emperor's stand to celebrate again and again with cheers the victor over the English, and the proudest achievement of the French turf.

THE GREAT BRITISH COAL OIL CASE.—Our English exchanges contain full reports of the important case of Young vs. Fernie, which involves the originality of James Young's patent for distilling paraffine or Kerosene oils from Boghead and other coals. A large amount of evidence has been taken on both sides of the case, and numbers of chemists and experts have testified—some on the side of Young and others of the side of his opponent. What renders the case important is that some of the most widely known chemists express the conviction that Young's invention was really novel, while others, equally imminent, declare it to have no novelty whatever, and that his process has been practiced before his patent was granted. The decision of the court in this case was regarded with much interest, for business operations of great magnitude are involved in the result.

The hearing of this *cause celebre* was spun out to thirty-five days, when both sides being exhausted, the Vice-chancellor delivered a lengthy and elaborate judgment, the synopsis of which was: "I find in favor of the plaintiff on all of the four issues, and the defendant is to pay all the costs as they are taxed."—*Oil Trade Review.*

The question of enlistments for the American army and navy in Ireland, which has been exercising the British Parliament and statesmen lately, has been met by a declaration of Mr. Seward to the Senate that no authority was ever issued by the President or any department of the government, to any party either in Ireland, Canada or any foreign country, to obtain recruits, but that, on the contrary, all applications for such authority were absolutely refused.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN is AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,963,600. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $48,367,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

je25-ow

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 29 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SEELY,
Je 18-3w Diamond Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 253 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Monongahela Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH Front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, can also be had if desired. Inquire of H. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; three fine bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. apl3-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my4tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 175 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogeny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out Houses, a never-failing Well, and Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the Ohio, at the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building Boats, Rafts, &c. Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on favorable terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings comprised in this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cuisine and table will be such as to make the guests of the establishment feel at home. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out Houses, a never-failing Well, and Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the Ohio, at the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building Boats, Rafts, &c. Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on favorable terms.

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Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
Je26-om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,

On the 1st day of June.

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Cuisine and Dining Saloon.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of the house, and everything that the Proprietors can provide will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

je1-cm HATHORN & McOMBER, Pro's.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN,
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.
jy25

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jy11

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	8:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	1:30 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:55 a m
3d do	3:30 p m	3d do	1:35 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	2:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p. m. and 6:40 p. m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a. m., 7:50 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Allan's Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	8:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	6:20 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p. m., and arrives at 10:00 a. m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	2:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:55 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		
Allegheny	2:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....8 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....56 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....75 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....75 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufactories.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cooks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schletter.....53 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. K. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....56 & 58 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
S. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....276 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Chatman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & Canal.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
W. M. Bagaley.....718 and 29 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second street.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....199 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....56 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Short Hills
Logan House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Beed & Bathgate.....Market and 13 Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....51 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....39 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....57 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth st.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....86 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....58 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....96 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dalu & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....88 Wood street
W. H. Motter.....16 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....75 Wood st.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....6 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....115 Water st.

Notions.
Fournace & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....93 Fifth st.

Opticians.
C. E. Shaw.....34 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....29 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRoliette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....5 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Heyers.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Race Keinen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strauss.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....81 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatony.....16 Fifth st.
E. A. Hamilton.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
Seibert & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....167 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
se22-tf

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se8

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &cs; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Supercharging Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded-head Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all size and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
jn6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be found at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted to the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Cruthches will be furnished with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and (when worn for a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-ly

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSS

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY E. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS, Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	——	——	71¼	May 5
50	Citizens	——	——	70¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	——	——	69½	" 4
50	Allegheny	——	——	69	" 5
50	Mechanics	——	——	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	——	——	85¾	" 4
50	S. & M	——	——	100¾	" 4
60	First National	110	——	——	$3.75
90	Second National	110	——	——	——
60	Third National	110	——	——	——
50	First National, Al'y	——	——	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	——	——	49½	" 4
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	——	——	61	June $5.00
42	Western	——	——	53¼	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	34	——	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	59	——	52	" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94	——	93	——
25	Allegheny	——	——	24¾	——
25	People's	38	——	37½	——
50	Peoples	——	——	33½	——
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	——	——	28½	——
25	St. Clair Street	40	——	——	——
50	Hand Street	——	——	50	——
50	Mechanic Street	13	——	——	——
25	Birmingham	——	——	31¾	——
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	——	——	14	——
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	——
50	do. (interest)	11¾	17	——	——
50	Stebenville	13	15¼	14¼	——
50	Charters	——	——	5	——
50	Hempfield	——	——	——	——
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	——
24	Birmingham	——	——	40	——
50	Clifton	——	——	50	——
		GAS.			
18	Pittsburgh	——	——	83½	——
25	Allegheny	33	——	38	——
25	Birmingham	——	——	31¾	5
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	——	27	——	——
10	Arlesco	——	——	——	——
10	North American	——	——	9	7½
		BONDS.			
$2	Allegheny County 6's, do Scrip 6's	——	——	83	2
		——	——	81	——
	Pittsburgh 6's	——	——	78¾	——
	do 5's	——	——	97	——
	Allegheny City 6's	——	——	100	——
	do 5's	——	——	——	90¾
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	——	——	——	105
	do 2d mortg	95	——	——	——
	Connellsville 6's	——	——	93	87
	Steub. L. R. 6's	——	——	79	——

THURSDAY, June 30.

Perhaps the new Loan act will have a more direct effect upon the business of the country than any other legislation of the present Congress—excepting only the Tax law, of which it may be considered a part of it. It is very conservative in its provisions contrasted with former laws. From the fact that the Secretary can now pay 7-30 per cent. in currency for $200,000,000, will of itself attract large sums of money which have hitherto been employed in speculative operations, and that the higher rates may be realized on money employed by the Government, it authorizes the re-issue for existing notes paid into the Treasury of the 7-30s, with the exception that the notes thus re-issued cannot be used for redeeming legal bank circulation. This provision will prevent any future explosion, and force these institutions to contract very naturally. In order to cheapen foreign exchange and reduce the premium on gold, it empowers the Secretary to promptly negotiate a foreign loan. The Tax and Tariff bills, which form a part of the Loan act, will soon produce a sounder condition of the financial affairs of the country, as well as a healthier tone to the general money interest of financial circles. The tax bill will soon furnish the Treasury with money from the right source. There will be no more issue of money without taxation. Speculators will begin to feel the burden of this war when they find their immense incomes from fortunes which have been so easily made off the government, will be used as a source to replenish the Treasury. The government is determined to pay its expenses by taxing to the utmost extent, and stop borrowing. The law prohibits the increase of United States notes, and provides for the reduction gradually of the volume of currency, which has reached its maximum. As a consequence of the practical results of this policy, money will rise in value, and the price of common duties will fall.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday says:

"Gold has sold at 270 this morning and closes dull at 268@269. The derangement of business caused by the movements in the gold exchange markets causes the liveliest apprehension, and the speedy modification or repeal of the penal statute is urged as the only remedy.

"The loan market is unsettled, and the spasmodic movements of the currency disturb confidence.

"There is an abundance of capital seeking temporary and safe employment; but the banks and leading institutions are little disposed to make new engagements, and are taking every precaution to strengthen their position. The current rate for all loans is 7 per cent.

"The stock market is much excited. Governments are pressed for sale in large amounts. Five-twenties have been offered since the Board at 102¾. This fall in price has drawn more attention as some large orders have made their appearance for foreign account. Certificates of indebtedness have sold at 98, and registered 6's of 1881 at 103¾@104."

—The money market is somewhat stringent, as is evidenced by the exhibits just made by the banks of Philadelphia, says the *Ledger*. As is very natural this is telling on prices. Not much from absolute scarcity of currency at the present moment as from the doubt and uncertainty of the future.

The demand for money yesterday at Cincinnati, says the *Gazette*, was very heavy to-day, and at nearly all the banks large amounts of first class paper were rejected, simply from the inability of lenders to meet the demand. The banks are uniformly unwilling to loan, and for two weeks they have been contracting as much as possible. Could they have done so, they would have used money to advantage, knowing the situation, but did not apply for discounts; yet, as remarked, there is a heavy excess on offerings. We may, therefore, therefore, infer that nearly all those who apply for loans, stand in need of the money, the stringency is getting to be quite severe. The pressure is evidently on the increase. For first class paper 12 per cent. is the rate in the open market, and in some cases 12@2 per cent, per month has been paid.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says: "Markets have been highly excited to-day and prices went up with a rush. Wheat advanced 5 to 10 cents over the closing figures of yesterday, and 7 to 10 cents over last night's, with the aggregate sales of 60,000 bushels, ranging in prices from 91 3/4 to 2 01, according to quality. These figures, adding freight, are way beyond New York prices. The rise is attributed by operators to the upward tendency of the gold market, but is in reality the result of legitimate speculation, a malady which just now attacks all classes and conditions of men. Any man who can raise five hundred dollars is sure to sail in, without regard to the condition of the market, intent on doubling his 'pile' or losing it. The latter result is sure to be reaped in a brief period. Of course this excited condition of the market creates immense demand for money, with a large number of disappointments. Our bankers have money enough for the wants of legitimate trade, but find it hard to supply the demands of the speculators, and have no desire to do so."

—The low priced oil stocks in the Philadelphia market have become very dull, and there are few changes in prices, which are merely nominal. Maple Shade sold at 10¾; Oil Creek at 5½, a decline of ½; McClintock and Dalzell are without change.

—The news from England to-day, to the 17th inst., reports a reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest to 6 per cent., but an unsettled political confidence in London, and lower quotations for Consols.

—The crop advices from the West this week are of a more assuring tenor than a week or ten days ago. The drouth in Wisconsin and Illinois has been relieved by copious showers, and the same change has occurred in portions of Northern Ohio and in the southern tier of counties. Near the centre of the State there is still much complaint of want of rain. Both the corn and wheat crops in Central and Southern Illinois are reported large and promising.

Dry Weather—The Crops.

Although the spring was considered very wet, now for some time there has been little rain, and some of the crops are suffering much for want of rain. Potatoes, which promised well, are dying now at the crown, where the crops will be a total failure unless the ground becomes more moist, unless there be a soaking rain. The oats crop, especially if the early sown has no rain soon, will be very short. In a few days the oats will be shooting the heads, and will be so short as to make it difficult to cut. Corn, which does not need rain so much as other crops, is growing finely with a good warm rain. The clover crop this year is good and it is now being put up in fine condition, the weather being such as to enable farmers to cut one day and put it up the next. The ordinary meadows need rain, and so does the pasture. Many pasture fields have given out already, and this failure is beginning to tell on the price of butter. The wheat crop is ripening very fast, it will be as early as usual, and much of it will be harvested in ten days. It is not a heavy crop, however, in this county, but we have noticed some very fine fields. The crop seems to have been killed by the fierce cold wind of the first day of January, which was from the west. Wherever the wheat was sheltered from that cold by timber or ridges, it is as good as could be desired.—*Zanesville, Ohio, Courier.*

Baltimore Provision Market.

The unsettled condition of the market checks business, and we can only give nominal quotations: Mess Pork at $45@46 for new, and at $40 for old. Bacon Shoulders at 15@15½c; Sides at 15¼@16c; Bulk Shoulders at 14½@15c; Sides at 15¾@16c; dry salted Hams at 18c; plain cured at @22 cents, sugar cured do. at 23@25c, the latter figure for fancy brands of canvassed. Western Lard, in barrels and tierces, at 17½@18c, and Baltimore refined at 19@20.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The following comprise the sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bedman's warerooms, viz: 70 hhds and 50 hhds Missouri country Leaf, logs and trash, as follows: 13 at $3@6.6 at $9.75@10.25; 8 at $11@13; 14 at $14@16.50; 3 at $17@20.25; 2 at $25.50; 3 at $26@29.50; 1 at $30.75. 7 hhds Kentucky, viz: 2 at $6; 3 at $11.50; 2 at $19.25. 75 hhds Ohio (new crop) on order at $13.50 round. Demand good for fancy manufacturing leaf.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market active at full and advancing prices, with sales of 300 hhds, including one sweepings at 2 2½; 3 stems at 2 2@4 10; 2 scraps at 5 10 to 5 2½; 3 green and damaged nigs at 6 to 9; 32 factory do at 9 10 to 10 50; 51 planters' do at 10 75 to 14 50; 25 common shipping leaf at 15 to 25; 69 medium do at 21 to 29 75; 16 good and fine do at 30 to 40 75; 25 common and medium manufacturing leaf at 25 75 to 50 75; 9 good do at 40 to 60; 4 fine do at 60 to 69, and 2 do at 118 to 161 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 19 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The market was quite active, and on Change Flour advanced 25c, White Wheat 5c, Amber do 10@c, and Nos 1 and 2 Red, each, 6c. Over 30,000 bush of Wheat changed hands and 28,000 bush Corn.

Flour—Sales 100 bbls XX at $8 50; 80 bbls XX at $8 37½; 150 bbls Ontario at $8 50; 117 bbls do, to arrive, at $8 25; 224 bbls R H O at $8; 208 bbls AN at $8 75; 100 bbls Castilian at $10; 100 bbls Burton's Lily White at $9 50; 100 bbls Merchants' Mills at $8 50.

Wheat—Sales 2,000 bush No 1 red at $1 90; 7,000 bush prime do at $1 95; 2,000 bush White Michigan at $2; 1,600 bush do at same; 2,000 bush No 1 white at $1 98; 1,700 bush amber Mich at $1 93; 2,000 bush No 2 red at $1 88; 2,500 bush white Mich at $2; 2,000 bush No 1 red at $1 90; 5,000 bush No 1 red at $1 90; 3,000 bush No 2 red at $1 88.

Corn—Sales 2,900 bush, 7,000 bush, 3,000 bush No 1 at at $1 20; 5,000 bush old corn at $1 30; 900 bush and 5,000 bush No 1 at $1 29.

Oats—No transactions.

Rye—$1 50.

Barley—Spring, $1 25; winter, $1 30.

Salt—Fine, $2 70 per bbl and scarce.

Freights—Dull; corn 5½c, wheat 6c to Buffalo; no charters to Oswego.

The shipments of Flour, Wheat and Corn, for the week, are shown in the following table:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
To Buffalo	15,370	92,249	54,700
Dunkirk	1,377	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	1,300	20,000	6,230
Oswego	.....	36,816	.....
Cleveland	.....	6,751	.....
Port Colburn	.....	13,559	.....
Total	19,753	169,832	60,930

Since the opening of navigation the shipments have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
To Buffalo	180,819	382,620	208,943
Dunkirk	117,698	4,940	8,000
Oswego	872	239,082	49,577
Ogdensburg	20,628	58,164	50,739
Cleveland	.....	68,668	6,000
Port Colburn	.....	.....	.....
Total	317,977	807,742	357,659

The receipts at this point for the week ending June 25, 1864, were as follows:

MOVEMENTS BY RAIL AT TOLEDO.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
M. S. R. R.	9790	52160	500	.....	.....	.....
T. & W.	7175	59910	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. & M.	4518	5792	1800	.....	.....	.....
Canal	6765	35671	15699	.....	.....	.....
Total	31423	194199	76899	500	.....	.....
Prev. week	28598	161208	90601	1450	.....	.....
Cor week '63	30123	255163	97250	7262	.....	.....
Jan. 1, '64	377684	1508806	457629	76958	14850	2154
do. '63	122672	1632450	928448	344739	1206	7881

Chicago High Wine Market.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 1,232 bbls, shipped, 37 bbls. The market the week has been greatly excited in consequence of the imposition of a tax of $1,50 after the 1st of July, and $2,00 after the 1st of next February, and we notean advance in prices since our last weekly review of 20c per gallon. The sales during the week amount to 49,050 barrels, as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN HIGHWINES DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Barrels Sold.	Price.
June 22	7 200	$1 55@1 60
" 23	8 100	1 59@1 66
" 25	11 650	1 61@1 70
" 27	7 200	1 68@1 72
" 27	11 600	1 69@1 75
" 28	850	1 72@1 75
Total sales	49 050	

To-day the market was dull and weak. The sales were:—190 bbls at $1,73; 100 bbls at $1,72½; 650 bbls at $1,72—closing at the inside quotation.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

There has been but little activity in the market during the past week. The high range of quotations for gold has induced greater firmness in the market, and holders have advanced their quotations $2 50 p ton. The step has been taken not only on account of the present state of the money market, but the additional expense incurred in smelting at the present cost of labor and coal. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No 1	75 00
Massillon, No 1	75 00
Massillon, No 2	70 00
Union Pig Iron, A No 1	76 00
Union Pig Iron, No 2	72 50
UnionPig Iron, B No 2	67 50
Lake Superior	72 50@75 00

Toledo Market.

The market was quite active, and on Change Flour advanced 25c, White Wheat 5c, Amber do 10@c, and Nos 1 and 2 Red, each, 6c. Over 30,000 bush of Wheat changed hands and 28,000 bush Corn.

Flour—Sales 100 bbls XX at $8 50; 80 bbls XX at $8 37½; 150 bbls Ontario at $8 50; 117 bbls do, to arrive, at $8 25; 224 bbls R H O at $8; 208 bbls AN at $8 75; 100 bbls Castilian at $10; 100 bbls Burton's Lily White at $9 50; 100 bbls Merchants' Mills at $8 50.

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Barley—Spring, $1 25; winter, $1 30.

Salt—Fine, $2 70 per bbl and scarce.

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Memphis Cotton Market.

The market was at a standstill. No sales took place worth recording, and we quote the following (the rates of the day before) as the nominal prices:

Good Middling	$1 42@1 45
Strict Middling	1 38@1 40
Middling	1 35@1 38
Low Middling	1 30@1 33
Good Ordinary	1 25@1 29
Low Ordinary	1 18@1 20

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The new clip comes in slowly, and the market is firm and on the advance, with very little disposition on the part of the holders in the interior to sell at present, and we are only advised of a few small sales of medium fleece at $1 @ lb, which establish a an improvement. Yarns are scarce and 5c @ lb higher.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

The market for Sperm and Whale is bouyant, with about the usual business to note. Lard Oil is firm at $1 30@1 35. Linseed is active, with large sales to note at $1 55@1 58. Petroleum is unsettled and crude very scarce, and quoted nominally at 46@47c. Of refined we note sales of 2 000 bbls, in bond, at 70@71c, and free oil at 80@81c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, June 30, 1864. }

The internal revenue laws, in so far as they relate to patent medicines, proprietary articles and perfumery, have been the subject of so many special decisions that we find considerable diversity of sentiment and variety of practice in reference to the stamping of goods comprised in these classes. This has caused no little annoyance to our country friends, who frequently fail to appreciate why an article purchased at one time should be stamped, and at another time the same article should be received unstamped. For their information, we explain as follows:

The law, as approved July, 1862, requires "that all preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold or removed for consumption or sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret, or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, *or claims to have*, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof, as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics for any disease or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, shall be stamped as follows:"

When the retail price shall exceed 25c, one cent; if more than 25c, but not exceeding 50c, two cents, and one cent additional for each additional 25c, or fractional part thereof. Provided, That this shall not apply to any medicine compounded according to the United States or other authorized Pharmacopœia, nor of which the full and proper formula is published in either of the formularies, dispensatories or works of standard or common use among physicians and apothecaries; including homœopathic and eclectic, or in any pharmaceutical journal and *not sold or advertised under any other name, form or guise* than that under which they may be severally denominated and labeled down in said pharmacopœias, dispensatories, text books or journals aforesaid, nor to medicines compounded in accordance with the prescription of any physician or surgeon.

In accordance with the spirit and letter of the act, it was supposed that all proprietary articles should be stamped; but since the promulgation of the law there have been so many special decisions, and in some cases apparently conflicting with each other, that a diversity of practice has ensued. In May, 1863, a decision was given in reference to inks, shoe-blacking, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, flavoring extracts, etc, requiring these and similar articles to be stamped in all cases. This decision was, however, modified by other decisions and circular notes promulgated from the Department at Washington, in July and October of the same year.

In accordance with these later decisions, in the case of blacking, essences, inks, etc., if the wording of the label or wrapper implied any exclusive proprietorship or right to manufacture the article in question, a stamp was required; if no such exclusive right or title to manufacture was implied or claimed on the label or wrapper, no stamp was required to be affixed. For instance, "Mason's Challenge Blacking" must be stamped, but "Challenge Blacking, prepared by Stamper Bacon," required no stamp; "Kirtland's Writing Fluid," required a stamp, while "Writing Fluid prepared by Kirtland" required none; "Husband's Calcined Magnesia" must be stamped, and yet if the label should read "Calcined Magnesia prepared by Husband," no stamp was necessary.

Here, then, arose a necessity for a change of labels or the affixing of the proper stamps. A still more recent decision allows Stove Blacking to be taxed as a manufacture, and consequently at the present time no stamps are required on that article, and the style of label is unimportant.

Inks, Essences, etc., still require stamps when claimed to have been prepared under some private formula or letters patent. It has been decided (October 16, 1863,) that Arnold's Writing Fluid and Arnold's Copying Ink, (both imported articles) require to be stamped in all cases.

Such articles as Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, etc., require stamps unless there is, accompanying the directions on the wrapper, a distinct avowal of the medicinal character of the formula under which they are prepared, and no shadow of a claim to any occult secret or art on the part of the makers or vendors.

The directions for these preparations should be printed with such avowal accompanying, and then no stamps are required.

All *imported* proprietary articles require stamps without any regard to the formula from which they may be prepared.

Again, much confusion attends the frequent changes in the prices of goods subject to stamp duty. When proprietors advance their wholesale price equal to or more than the entire retail value as designated by the stamp previously affixed, they are of course required to stamp all subsequent issues conformably to their newly established retail price, and retailers or wholesale dealers having on hand a stock purchased from the manufacturer at former prices should affix additional stamps, properly cancelled, before offering such goods for sale at the newly established or advanced rates. We are not prepared to say that a wholesale dealer having on hand goods which formerly retailed at 25 cents is absolutely required to affix additional stamps unless he sells the same for more than $3,00 per dozen, but in this case the affixing of the additional stamp would devolve on the retailer.

The practice among the principal wholesale dealers in this city is to affix the additional stamps for the benefit of their customers wherever the price at which they offer the article in question does not allow the retailer a reasonable profit at the price designated by the stamps already affixed.

In reference to perfumery and toilet articles, there are no exceptions. The law requires that "all perfumery and cosmetics, toilet essences, extracts, washes, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorer, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, and similar article by whatever name the same heretofore have been, now are or may hereafter be called, [whether distinguished, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth or skin, whether prepared from private or published formulas shall be stamped."

When proprietors use stamps prepared from their private formulas, and the stamps as required above may be used, a stand will be passed, provided "the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle or package, that in opening the same, or using the contents there of, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed."

Since our last report the market has been much excited, and we refer to it for the more important changes, but for lack of space in our columns defer a more complete report until next week. Alcohol has kept pace with whisky in the upward tendency, and we now quote at 35 50@3 60. Castor Oil, $3@3 25. Olive Oil, $3 40@3 75. Opium, $6@6 50. Chloroform and Ethers have declined 10@15 per cent. higher. Cream Tartar, 75@85c.

Dye-Stuffs have materially advanced. Prices are unsettled.

Paints are dearer. Some of our manufacturers have advanced their figures, on White Lead from 60@?1 per hundred.

Vinegars remain about the same, 25@32c.

Linseed Oil, $1 58@1 62.

The Crop of Wool and Prices.

During the last week there has been great activity in the wool market. The county has perhaps a larger crop this year than ever before. Some think the crop in the county will bring in the neighborhood of four hundred thousand dollars. We have not consulted the shrewd farmers much, but those buying buyers in the north part of the county have been offering from 84 to 90 cents for wool, according to quality. Wool is getting more important as formerly. This is because a great portion of the wool is manufactured into army clothing, and for that purpose there is less waste in south down and long wools, than in the finer merinos.

We are of the opinion that wool may advance a little more, but if the war should close speedily there will be a heavy fall. Cotton is high, and it is so from the fact that so long as there are contending armies in the region which produces the supply, it is very uncertain how much will ever come into the market. The crop being protected by the Union men may be destroyed by the rebels; and the rebels may destroy their own crop to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Union men. But let the war be over and hostilities cease and there will be an end to the destruction of cotton. All will be anxious to save their stock. Manufacturers and speculators, then, will be governed entirely by the law of supply and demand, and in a few years the country will produce a larger supply than ever before.

It is no doubt true that wool is always worth more than cotton, and that so long as cotton commands the high prices now obtained, wool will be high. At the end of this week wool may be higher than now.

We cannot advise, of course, what will be the best and safest for wool growers to do, but we think that events may transpire any day that will bring down the prices of wool. As things now are, all the wool in this county can be sold this week at 85c to 95c @ lb, and we think that in about three weeks wool will be coming down in price, unless speculators are able to control the market.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.*

Philadelphia Provision Market.

Provisions—The market continues excited and on the advance, the high views of holders of cooking comestibles. Of cured meats the sales are limited and the stock light, including mess pork at $40@41, and beef at 22@28 @ bbl, the latter for city packed. Bacon is in request, with free sales of hams at 20@21c for plain and fancy bagged, and shoulders at 15½@16c. Nothing doing in sides, which are higher. Green meats are active, with sales of hams to note at 17@18c, in salt and pickle, and shoulders at 14½@15c. Lard is better, and sales of 400@500 tcs are reported at 16½@17c for No. 1 and prime do, cash. Keegs are scarce, and worth 18c. Butter is scarce, and selling in lots as wanted at 25@31c for Pennsylvania and Ohio packed, and 35@38c for New York State. Cheese is better, and selling at 18@20c @ lb. Eggs continues scarce at 25@26c @ dozen.

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The market for Sperm and Whale is bouyant, with about the usual business to note. Lard Oil is firm at $1 30@1 35. Linseed is active, with large sales to note at $1 55@1 58. Petroleum is unsettled and crude very scarce, and quoted nominally at 46@47c. Of refined we note sales of 2 000 bbls, in bond, at 70@71c, and free oil at 80@81c.

PENN'A. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

REPORTED FOR PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

EAST LIBERTY, June 30, 1864.

The market during the week was not very active. With certain exceptions prices in the New York market have further declined. The principle portion of the stock that arrived has passed through to the Eeastern markets.

SHEEP—The receipts were large, exceeding 9,000 head. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts only a few hundred head were disposed of in this mark t. The market here ruled heavy and the sales that were effected was at a decline of twenty-five cents per hundred. Most drivers preferred forwarding East and they did so.

CATTLE—The market was not active; prime Cattle were scarce, whilst inferior parcels were plenty, with more sellers than buyers. The receipts show a large falling off as compared with the previous week.

HOGS—Were scarce; prices ruled high. Buyers were plenty at an advance over last week's figures. The transactions in this market was unusually small. The shipments East were moderate.

The following is the official account of exports for the past week:

Cattle, 3,961; Sheep, 9,399; Hogs, 3 381; Mules, 140; Horses, 104.

SHEEP—The receipts were large, but the sales were limited. Buyers did not seem very desirous of operating. Prices were lower. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J H Glass bought 238 head at $4 50.
J H Glass bought 196 head at $5 50.
J H Glass bought 96 head at $5 25.

Other small sales were made at the same range of prices.

CATTLE—Good cattle were in demand and scarce, while inferior were plenty and neglected. The sales were limited.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J H Childs sold 20 head at $6.
Myers & Bro sold 25 head at $7@8.
Myers & Bro bought 350 head, fat, at $7@7 50.
J H Glass bought 15 head at $121 per head.
Myers & Bro shipped to Baltimore 1,341 head.

HOGS.—The offerings were very small, prices ruled high. All good parcels offered found ready purchasers at an advance over last week's prices.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co bought 268 head at $9 12.
Gilchrist & Co bought 118 head at $8 90.

SHIPPED TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Hilden & Co, through J. F. Reyenthaler, forwarded 3,500 head.

ALLEGHENY STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

ALLEGHENY, June 30, 1864.

The offerings of cattle were fair, with a moderate amount of transactions. Prices ruled about the same as the previous week. The sales that came under our notice will be found reported below.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

O O Hague sold 19 head at $4.
C Harder sold 20 head at $4@7.
L Cowan sold 21 head at $5@5 50.
W Rea sold 18 head at $4@5.
W Maben sold 36 head at $4@8.
W Murdock sold 22 head at 2 50@6.
O Freeman sold 18 head at 7.
A Campbell sold 18 head at 7.
A Bullock sold 19 head at 6 to 7.
W Gray sold 20 head at 4 to 7.
G Keenan sold 32 head at 6 to 7 50.
McNeal sold 13 head at 7 62.
W White sold 20 head at 3 50.
J Delaney sold 17 head at 3 50 to 5 50.
N Carroll sold 21 head at 4 to 7.
C Marks & Co sold 20 head at 4 to 7.
A Greenlee sold 18 head at 7.
Hummer & Co. sold 19 head at 3@8.
B. Gray sold 60 head at 5@8.
L. Rothchilds sold 60 head at 4@7.
C. Montgomery sold 64 head 7.
L. Reeman sold 67 head at 7 12.
Gilmore & Co. sold 18 head at 4@7.
Marks & Co. sold 59 head at 4@8.
J. Morgan sold 12 head at 4@7.
SHEEP—The market was dull. The sales foot up to 568 head at $4 50@5 ? cwt.
HOGS—There was nothing done worthy of special notice. A few lots were disposed of at prices ranging from $7@8 ? cwt.

Toledo Market.

The market was quite active, and on Change Flour advanced 25c, White Wheat 5c, Amber do 10@c, and Nos 1 and 2 Red, each, 6c. Over 30,000 bush of Wheat changed hands and 28,000 bush Corn.

Flour—Sales 100 bbls XX at $8 50; 80 bbls XX at $8 37½; 150 bbls Ontario at $8 50; 117 bbls do, to arrive, at $8 25; 224 bbls R H O at $8; 208 bbls AN at $8 75; 100 bbls Castilian at $10; 100 bbls Burton's Lily White at $9 50; 100 bbls Merchants' Mills at $8 50.

Wheat—Sales 2,000 bush No 1 red at $1 90; 7,000 bush prime do at $1 95; 2,000 bush White Michigan at $2; 1,600 bush do at same; 2,000 bush No 1 white at $1 98; 1,700 bush amber Mich at $1 93; 2,000 bush No 2 red at $1 88; 2,500 bush white Mich at $2; 2,000 bush No 1 red at $1 90; 5,000 bush No 1 red at $1 90; 3,000 bush No 2 red at $1 88.

Corn—Sales 2,900 bush, 7,000 bush, 3,000 bush No 1 at at $1 20; 5,000 bush old corn at $1 30; 900 bush and 5,000 bush No 1 at $1 29.

Oats—No transactions.

Rye—$1 50.

Barley—Spring, $1 25; winter, $1 30.

Salt—Fine, $2 70 per bbl and scarce.

Freights—Dull; corn 5½c, wheat 6c to Buffalo; no charters to Oswego.

The shipments of Flour, Wheat and Corn, for the week, are shown in the following table:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
To Buffalo	15,370	92,249	54,700
Dunkirk	1,377	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	1,300	20,000	6,230
Oswego	.....	36,816	.....
Cleveland	.....	6,751	.....
Port Colburn	.....	13,559	.....
Total	19,753	169,832	60,930

Since the opening of navigation the shipments have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
To Buffalo	180,819	382,620	208,943
Dunkirk	117,698	4,940	8,000
Oswego	872	239,082	49,577
Ogdensburg	20,628	58,164	50,739
Cleveland	.....	68,668	6,000
Port Colburn	.....	.....	.....
Total	317,977	807,742	357,659

The receipts at this point for the week ending June 25, 1864, were as follows:

MOVEMENTS BY RAIL AT TOLEDO.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
M. S. R. R.	9790	52160	500	.....	.....	.....
T. & W.	7175	59910	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. & M.	4518	5792	1800	.....	.....	.....
Canal	6765	35671	15699	.....	.....	.....
Total	31423	194199	76899	500	.....	.....
Prev. week	28598	161208	90601	1450	.....	.....
Cor week '63	30123	255163	97250	7262	.....	.....
Jan. 1, '64	377684	1508806	457629	76958	14850	2154
do. '63	122672	1632450	928448	344739	1206	7881

Chicago High Wine Market.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 1,232 bbls, shipped, 37 bbls. The market the week has been greatly excited in consequence of the imposition of a tax of $1,50